

# Mineral Revenues 1999

## Report On Receipts From Federal And American Indian Leases



Photo courtesy of Global Marine Inc.

# **Mineral Revenues 1999**

## **Report On Receipts From Federal And American Indian Leases**

Prepared by:

DiAnna Allen  
Mitchell Parker  
Hannah Price  
Steve Rawlings  
Claire Schaeffer  
Larry Shoaff

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bruce Babbitt, Secretary

Land and Minerals Management  
Sylvia V. Baca, Assistant Secretary

Minerals Management Service  
Walt Rosenbusch, Director

Offshore Minerals Management Program  
Carolita Kallaur, Associate Director

Royalty Management Program  
Lucy Querques Denett, Associate Director



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If you would like additional copies of this report or if you have inquiries, please contact:

Minerals Management Service  
Royalty Management Program, Mail Stop 3006  
P.O. Box 25165  
Denver, CO 80225-0165

Steve Rawlings  
(303) 231-3230  
[Steven.Rawlings@mms.gov](mailto:Steven.Rawlings@mms.gov)

Claire Schaeffer  
(303) 231-3067  
[Claire.Schaeffer@mms.gov](mailto:Claire.Schaeffer@mms.gov)

Hannah Price  
(303) 231-3373  
[Hannah.Price@mms.gov](mailto:Hannah.Price@mms.gov)

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## Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of the Interior and the Minerals Management Service (MMS) continued efforts to improve stewardship of the Nation's mineral resources in 1999.

### ***Royalty Management Initiatives in 1999***

The Royalty Management Program (RMP) began implementing a plan to reengineer core business processes with supporting systems for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The plan groups over 50 key action elements into several major areas including the acquisition of information technology; changing regulations and information reporting requirements; modifying RMP's organizational structure; and proactive communication to build consensus and solicit suggestions. The MMS remains committed to cost reduction and improved services for all royalty management constituents.

The MMS continued work on three royalty-in-kind (RIK) initiatives: one in Wyoming and two in the Gulf of Mexico. The three programs are designed to demonstrate conclusively whether RIK programs are viable options for the Federal Government and to determine the optimal means for implementation.

The MMS continued efforts to improve product valuation in 1999. The MMS worked with various constituents throughout the year to review policies and procedures used to value oil and gas on Federal and American Indian lands. Although a few major issues remain unresolved, the MMS is committed to working with industry, the States, and the American Indian community to ensure accurate payment of royalties and to reduce administrative costs for all parties.

Collections from RMP revenue underpayment detection programs were up 36 percent, from \$137 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1998 to \$186.4 million in FY 1999. This included \$115.1 million in revenues and refund denials from Federal, State, and American Indian audit programs; \$56.2 million from comparisons of sales reported to the Auditing and Financial System with corresponding production reported to the Production Accounting and Auditing System; and \$12.2 million in interest collections for late, insufficient, or erroneous payments.

### ***Federal and American Indian Mineral Revenues in 1999***

Revenues from Federal and American Indian leases fell 18.7 percent, from \$5.6 billion in 1998 to \$4.6 billion in 1999. The decline was attributed to falling gas prices in 1999 and to reduced bonus collections from Federal offshore competitive oil and gas lease sales.

Federal and American Indian oil royalties rose 2 percent, or \$21.7 million, during the year. The increase was due to additional sales volume on the Outer Continental Shelf and higher oil prices in the last half of the year. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut production in March 1999 to stimulate prices. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that domestic oil prices rose over \$16 per barrel from December 1998 to December 1999.

Royalties from natural gas on Federal and American Indian lands fell 4.7 percent, or \$107.6 million, from 1998 to 1999. The DOE reports that unusually mild weather during the peak heating season in January through March reduced gas demand, creating large surpluses in inventories. Demand for air conditioning from gas-burning electric utilities temporarily reduced supplies during the summer months. A mild fall increased injections into underground storage which sent prices tumbling from August through December.

Federal and American Indian coal royalties were up 7.7 percent, or \$26.7 million, in 1999. The DOE advises that over 90 percent of coal produced in the United States during the year was consumed by the electric utility sector. Phase II emission requirements in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 have led many utilities to switch to low sulfur coal, primarily produced in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming. Federal and American Indian coal sales volume rose 11.7 percent during the year. Royalties did not keep pace with the growth in sales volume since coal prices fell to a 20-year low in 1999 as a result of continued gains in mining productivity.

Bonus receipts from competitive lease sales fell 69.8 percent, from nearly \$1.5 billion in 1998 to \$439.3 million in 1999. A \$1.1 billion decline in Federal offshore bonus collections was offset, in part, by a \$55.9 million increase in Federal onshore bonus receipts.

## Products and Units of Measurement

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>
Amethyst .....	Grams
Carbon Dioxide .....	Mcf (thousand cubic feet)
Coal .....	Short tons (2,000 pounds)
Copper .....	Short tons
Garnet Gem .....	Kilograms
Gas .....	Mcf
Gas Plant Products .....	Gallons
Geothermal and Heated Water Sources .....	Millions of British thermal units
Helium .....	Mcf
Nitrogen .....	Mcf
Oil .....	Barrels (42 U.S. gallons)
Phosphate .....	Short tons
Potash .....	Short tons
Quartz Crystals .....	Pounds
Sand and Gravel .....	Short tons
Sodium .....	Short tons
Sulfur .....	Short tons
All Other Solid Minerals .....	Short tons

NOTE: Sulfur is reported as either a fluid or solid mineral based on the method of extraction. Fluid mineral sulfur is produced by extracting the product from the oil and gas stream. All onshore sulfur and a limited amount of offshore sulfur are currently produced from the oil and gas stream. Solid mineral sulfur is extracted using the Frasch process. The majority of offshore sulfur is produced using the Frasch mining method.

Copper reported in pounds and sulfur reported in long tons have been converted to short tons in this report.

Sodium product figures include sodium borate and carbonate compounds.

## About This Report

The Mineral Revenues report provides information addressing royalty, rent, bonus, and other revenue receipts from Federal and American Indian mineral leases. The Minerals Management Service, Royalty Management Program distributes the report annually to congressional, Federal, State, American Indian, and industry representatives. Many of the narratives, figures, and tables address current-year performance; however, 10 years of historical data are provided where appropriate as a service to our constituents.

Some information in this report necessarily includes estimated data that may change after publication. Numbers in parentheses may include current-year collections and credits, and prior-year adjustments. All tables and figures are annotated to indicate calendar or fiscal year data.

The Appendix on page 141 provides factors to convert measurements to either English (inch-pound) units or the International System of Units (metric).

### ***Mineral Lease Revenues***

The report addresses four types of mineral lease revenues: bonuses, rents, minimum royalties, and royalties.

- **Bonuses.** Leases issued in areas known or believed to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.
- **Rents.** A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the rights to a lease.
- **Minimum Royalties.** A Federal lease may further contain a minimum royalty provision. Minimum royalty is the annual payment, on a per-acre basis, required to maintain the rights to a lease until production exceeds a minimum value. Once annual production exceeds the minimum value, minimum royalty payments cease.

Minimum royalties are included under the entry “Other Revenues” in this report. “Other Revenues” includes settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoups in addition to minimum royalties.

- **Royalties.** A royalty is due when production begins. Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease.

### ***Sales Volume and Sales Value***

Sales volume represents the volume of a commodity reported sold during the year. Sales value represents the dollar value of the commodity reported sold during the year. Selected sales volume and sales value figures in this report have been adjusted to resolve distortions that may be created by communitization and unitization agreements, nonstandard leases and agreements, and prior-period adjustments.

### ***Other Minerals***

Minerals referred to in this report as “Other” or as “Other Products” may include the following solid and fluid minerals: amethyst, asphalt, barite, bentonite, carbon dioxide, chat, clay, cobalt, copper, feldspar, fluorspar, garnet concession, garnet gem, garnet sands, gas lost, gas plant products, geothermal energy, gilsonite, gold, granite, gypsum, helium, hot water, iron ore, langbeinite, lead, leonardite, limestone, magnesium, molybdenum, nitrogen, oil lost, oil shale, phosphate, potash, potassium products, purge liquor, quartz crystals, salt, sand and gravel, scoria, silica sand, silver, soda ash, sodium products, sulfur, sylvite, trona ore, tungsten, uranium, wavellite, and zinc. Gas plant products include gasoline, liquid petroleum gas, propane, butane, and other gas commodities measured in gallons.

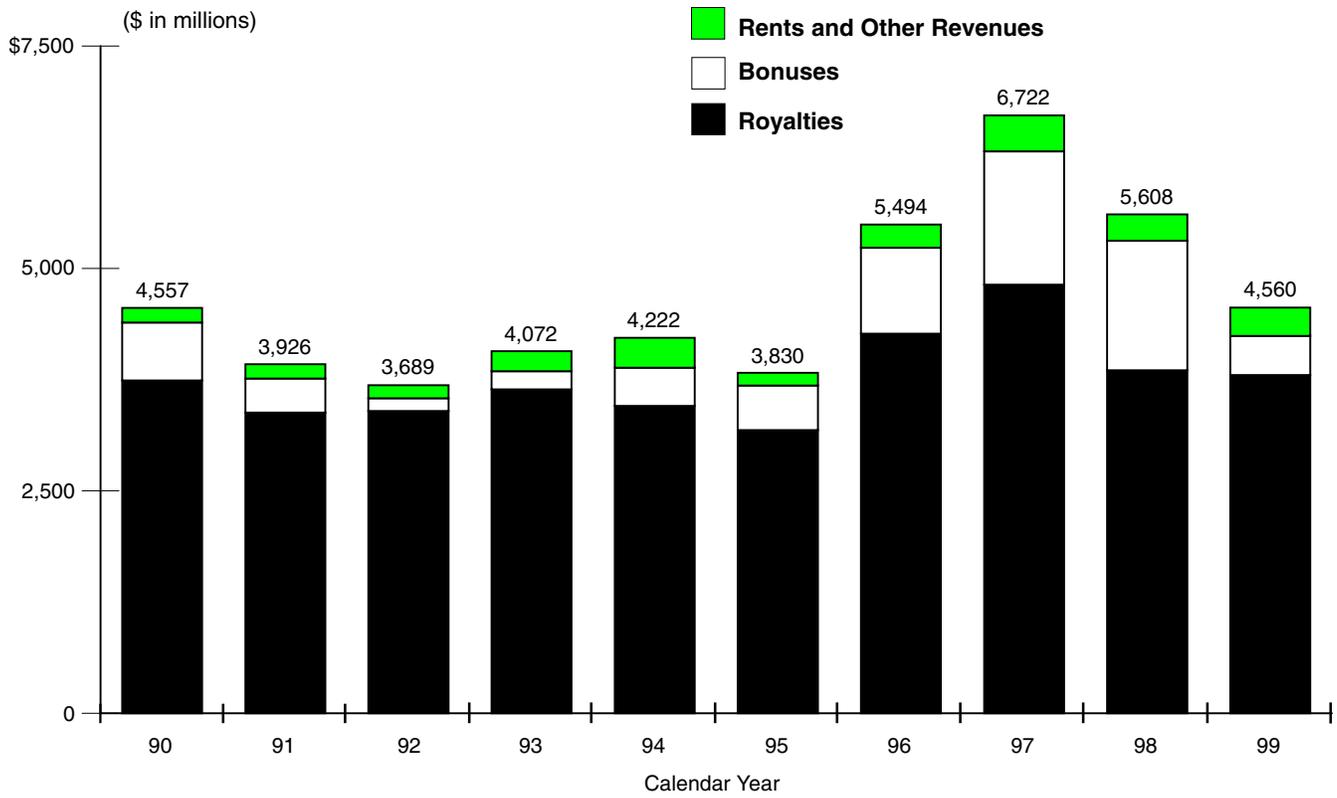


Figure 1. Revenues from Federal and American Indian leases by source, 1990-99

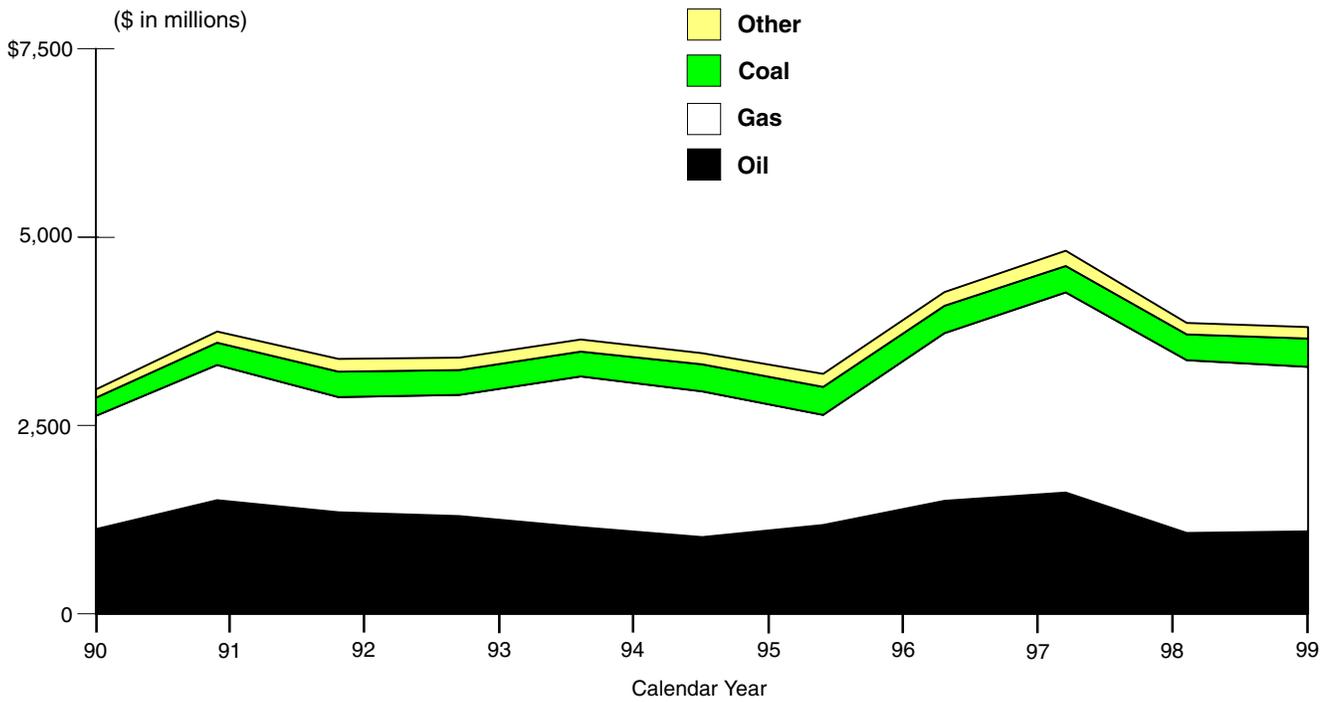


Figure 2. Royalties from Federal and American Indian leases by commodity, 1990-99

# Mineral Revenues Management in 1999

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) is pleased to present the 1999 report on receipts from Federal and American Indian mineral leases. Collections were down 18.7 percent, from \$5.6 billion in 1998 to \$4.6 billion in 1999 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The decline in revenues is primarily attributed to lower gas prices in 1999 and to reduced bonus receipts from offshore competitive oil and gas lease sales.

The Royalty Management Program (RMP) continued efforts to improve accountability for the Nation's mineral revenues in 1999. The RMP pursued significant program initiatives during the year to resolve problems and to achieve its mission.

## ***RMP Reengineering Project***

The MMS announced on April 1, 1997, that an effort to reengineer compliance activities would expand to a comprehensive reengineering of all RMP core business processes. A Program Reengineering Office was established in RMP to manage and coordinate the initiative. The MMS assembled a group of senior RMP managers from diverse disciplines to administer the project.

The initial redesign work, including prototype development and testing, was completed through a multidisciplinary team of MMS, State, and Tribal representatives, with technical contract assistance. Consultations with customers have been critical in better defining future business approaches and processes.

The principal objective of the initiative is to design, develop, and implement new core business processes with supporting systems for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The systems and processes must be flexible and capable of meeting customer needs, including:

- Supporting the collection of royalties both in cash and in kind;
- Supporting delegated activities related to royalty administration;

- Empowering RMP to provide related financial services for other customers through franchising agreements; and
- Employing a variety of methodologies to value production.

The initiative includes:

- Mapping core business processes as they now exist;
- Benchmarking with other organizations to determine optimal practices;
- Identifying customer needs and expectations;
- Redesigning business processes for improvement;
- Developing and testing operational models of new business process designs;
- Acquiring information technology solutions to support new business processes; and
- Implementing redesigned processes and support systems.

The RMP has been guided by the following stretch goals in the development of new business practices:

- Provide revenue recipients with access to their funds within 24 hours of the due date; and
- Assure compliance with applicable laws, lease terms, and regulations for all leases in the shortest possible time, but no later than 3 years from the due date.

In March 1998, the RMP Reengineering Team issued the *Preliminary Design Concepts for the RMP of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. The document presents the findings and preliminary design concepts for future RMP processes and support systems. The concepts were based on extensive technical and analytical studies performed or commissioned as part of the reengineering initiative, past studies and recommendations prepared within the MMS, and studies and recommendations presented to the MMS by the Royalty Policy Committee, the Office of the Inspector

General, and other organizations. The recommendations served as the foundation for further work performed in technology prototyping, process modeling, and implementation planning.

The RMP's business implementation plan, the *Road Map to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (Road Map)*, was published November 1998. The *Road Map* places the RMP on a 3-year path for implementation of new business processes, realignment of organizational structure, and development of supporting automated systems. The *Road Map* further groups over 50 key action elements into the following five major areas:

- Transforming future business processes into reality;
- Acquiring information technology solutions;
- Changing regulations and information reporting requirements;
- Modifying organization structure, transition, and training; and
- Outreach and communications.

Implementation of the *Road Map* proceeded on schedule during 1999. The following steps were completed during the year:

- Four Operational Models (Models) were established: Onshore Oil and Gas, Onshore Solid Minerals, Offshore Oil and Gas, and Jicarilla Apache Tribe. The Models were established to:
  - Complete design and testing of future compliance and asset management processes;
  - Develop a thorough understanding of information technology requirements;
  - Determine, in concert with States and Tribes, delegation implications; and
  - Address organizational and cultural issues.

The Models, which include representatives from MMS, States, and Tribes, are working in close partnership with industry to produce the most efficient and effective compliance business processes for the future.

- The MMS initiated and completed the procurement process for acquisition of information technology solutions to support RMP's future financial business

processes. In September 1999, an award was made to Andersen Consulting for the development and installation of a commercial off-the-shelf financial system, relational database management system, and related tools and technologies. The award also included a component for operations and support of the financial system after its implementation. Mobilization of the Andersen Consulting development effort began immediately after the contract award with systems delivery expected September 2001.

- Proposed changes in information collection requirements were published for comment in the Federal Register in February 1999. Two public meetings were also conducted to gather additional input regarding MMS proposals for streamlining future production and royalty reporting requirements scheduled to be effective with October 2001 production.
- An organizational transition strategy was completed in August 1999 to address the "human side" of organizational change. The strategy is based on the findings and recommendations from an independent assessment of the RMP workforce. An RMP Transition Planning and Implementation Team ensures that the strategies and tasks are completed to mitigate human transition issues.
- The RMP continues to pursue proactive communication to build consensus, obtain feedback and suggestions, and demonstrate progress in achieving goals. The strategy is directed toward employees, companies, and organizations with a vested interest in the royalty management process. The MMS remains committed to cost reduction and improved service for all royalty management constituents.

### ***Royalty-In-Kind Pilot Programs***

An MMS feasibility study in 1997 concluded that, under the right conditions, royalty-in-kind (RIK) programs could generate additional revenues and be more efficient for both government and industry. The MMS Director established the RIK Implementation Team in 1997 to study these issues. The team implemented the following three pilot programs based on the 1997 study recommendations:

- Crude oil in Wyoming;
- Natural gas in the Texas 8(g) zone of the Gulf of Mexico; and
- Natural gas from Federal leases Gulf-of-Mexico-wide.

Both the Wyoming and Texas 8(g) pilot programs are expected to last a minimum of 2 years. The natural gas pilot program in the non-8(g) areas of the Gulf of Mexico is expected to last about 3-4 years. All three pilot programs are expected to provide the foundation for larger RIK initiatives.

The MMS has solicited participation from States affected by the pilot programs. The MMS is further evaluating the feasibility of providing RIK production to other Federal agencies for consumption within the Federal Government.

The three pilot programs are designed to demonstrate conclusively if RIK programs are viable options for the Federal Government and to determine the optimal means for implementation. Evaluation of the impact on revenues and administrative costs for the Wyoming pilot is underway. Similar analyses of data from the later pilots will begin as information becomes available. Recurring pilot activities will be integrated into the RMP reengineering project to ensure that potential transitions of RIK pilot programs to long-term RIK programs will be successful.

A summary of the status of each of the three RIK pilot programs follows:

- **Crude Oil in Wyoming.** The MMS began taking oil under this program in October 1998. The oil was delivered to successful bidders under an Invitation for Bids (IFB) issued in July 1998 for production from Federal leases in Wyoming. A second IFB, offering RIK crude oil to be taken from both State of Wyoming and Federal leases beginning in April 1999, was developed in partnership with the State and issued January 4, 1999. The State has continued to participate in a third IFB issued in July 1999 and a fourth IFB issued in January 2000. Contracts resulting from these sales have generally been for a 6-month term.
- **Natural Gas in the Texas 8(g) Zone of the Gulf of Mexico.** Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) Amendments of 1978 provided that the States were to receive a 27 percent share of revenues generated from the leasing of public lands within 3 miles of the seaward boundary of a coastal State. These lands contain one or more oil and gas pools or fields underlying both the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and lands subject to the jurisdiction of the State.

This pilot involves leases located in the 3-mile section 8(g) zone off the coast of Texas. The program commenced in December 1998 when MMS began taking natural gas for delivery to the General Services

Administration for use by Federal agencies. The MMS is also exploring ways to market Federal and State gas production in a cost-effective manner pursuant to a Cooperative Agreement with the State of Texas General Land Office. Under the agreement, Federal royalty gas from the 8(g) zone is being marketed in a program of monthly competitive sales on the open market. Contract terms for successful bidders are usually for 30 days.

- **Natural Gas from Federal Leases Gulf-of-Mexico wide.** This pilot program, in the non-8(g) areas of the Gulf of Mexico, will involve significantly larger amounts of royalty production and larger numbers of leases than the other two pilots. The program is expected to run about 3-4 years. The first offering in this pilot was under an IFB issued October 8, 1999. Successful bidders took production for a term of 4 months. Two additional IFB's were issued January 21, 2000, with successful bidders contracting to take gas for a longer term. Monthly competitive offerings to the public for short-term contracts are also taking place in this pilot. The MMS is also delivering natural gas to Federal agencies for use in the Federal Government.

### ***Strategic Petroleum Reserve***

The MMS signed an agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to transfer royalty oil to replenish the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). The effort is designed to enhance national energy security. The MMS will transfer a total of 28 million barrels of royalty oil to the SPR in lieu of receiving royalties in value (cash). The DOE will use the production to replace oil sold from SPR in 1996 and 1997. The initiative will be conducted in two phases:

- Phase one began in April 1999 when four large crude oil-producing companies in the Gulf of Mexico began deliveries under negotiated agreements. Over 5 million barrels of royalty oil were transferred to DOE during this phase.
- Phase two expanded the initiative to include more Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico. The DOE and MMS held an auction offering royalty oil to bidders who must enter into a contract to deliver oil meeting SPR specifications at specified sites. Deliveries of royalty oil under this phase began in August 1999 and will continue until the full 28 million barrels have been transferred to DOE contractors. Completion is expected in late 2000.

Approximately 14 million barrels of royalty oil were delivered to DOE contractors during both phases in 1999. This will equate to approximately 100 million barrels in

sales volume in 1999. The payors report sales volume for the leases; however, they do not report sales value or royalty value for the leases. It is important to note that no royalty oil will be transferred to SPR from any offshore leases involving revenues that are shared with the States. There will subsequently be no effect on State revenue distributions.

### **Automated Systems Initiatives**

Information technology provides access to RMP information from individual workstations to enhance performance, productivity, and support RMP program initiatives. A brief description of some of the systems initiatives in 1999 follows.

- **Network Enhancements.** Networks allow information to be shared among people. The goal of the RMP network is to support the business needs of a dynamic organization. The RMP streamlined the wide-area network in 1999 by consolidating four remote sites without any loss in function. Centralization resulted in significant cost savings and improved efficiency for employees who access the 1,200 workstations maintained by RMP across the Nation.
- **Desktop Computer Upgrades.** All MMS employees received a full upgrade of desktop software in 1999 in accordance with new agency standards. The new standard messaging and scheduling system has dramatically increased employee productivity. Employees also received a current, full-featured suite of office software with extensive training in each of these new tools.

The new desktop facilitates team workflow processes. Internet Explorer hosts web-based tools such as eRoom and NetMeeting, which allow many people in different geographical areas to look at the same information simultaneously. Tasks may be delegated to individuals and tracked on a continuing basis.

In addition to software, a 3-year life cycle workstation plan was implemented. Equipment that was not Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant was removed, and new workstations were purchased and installed. The workstation plan ensures that all RMP employees, as well as State and Tribal representatives, receive state-of-the-art equipment to accomplish their jobs.

- **Year 2000 Project.** The RMP successfully met all Y2K dates without program interruption.

### **Improved Services to Tribes and Individual American Indian Mineral Owners**

The U.S. Department of the Interior continues to emphasize its trust responsibilities in administering revenue collections from American Indian mineral leases. The RMP continued efforts in 1999 to improve communication and delivery of mineral services to Tribes and individual American Indian mineral owners (lessors of allotted lands).

The Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC) is composed of members from the five Department bureaus that manage American Indian mineral leases, as well as members from the Office of the Secretary. The IMSC members addressed the following lease management issues in 1999:

- Fractionation, a problem involving multiple owners with increasingly smaller ownership percentages in allotted mineral leases as a result of lease heirship;
- Pre-leasing processes and requirements, including drainage of American Indian lands;
- Post-leasing problems, including off-lease measurement; and
- Management of a pilot program to provide representatives from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Bureau of Land Management, and MMS at a single location under one MMS manager in Farmington. The IMSC sponsored a multibureau team to evaluate the Farmington pilot during 1999. Based upon the findings in the evaluation, the IMSC extended the pilot through October 2001.

### **Product Valuation**

The MMS continued to provide valuation guidance for fluid and solid minerals in 1999.

- **Federal Oil Valuation Rule.** In December 1995, MMS began a long-term effort to revise the oil valuation rule due to the reliance of the existing rule on posted prices. The Department's Fiscal Year 2000 appropriation bill included language extending a moratorium on publication of a final rule until March 15, 2000.

On December 30, 1999, MMS published a further supplementary proposed rule addressing some of the comments received during the public comment period that ended April 27, 1999. In January 2000, MMS

conducted three additional workshops. The MMS reviewed comments addressing the supplementary proposal and revised the rule further.

The MMS published a final rule on March 15, 2000, with an effective date of June 1, 2000. In April 2000, the Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA), later joined by the American Petroleum Institute (API), sued the Department over the rule and its “duty to market” provisions. Industry has consistently objected to these provisions.

The rule went into effect on June 1, 2000. The lawsuit was still pending on that date. Throughout the rulemaking process, MMS continues to seek active participation from all interested constituents.

- **American Indian Oil Valuation Rule.** The MMS initially planned to develop an American Indian oil valuation rule separate from the Federal rule, yet comparable in content. In 1997, MMS elected to develop an independent rule for valuing oil produced from American Indian leases due to MMS trust responsibilities and the unique lease terms contained in American Indian leases, particularly major portion provisions. The MMS convened a diverse group of American Indian representatives to solicit their views before drafting the rule.

The language in the Department’s Fiscal Year (FY) 2000 appropriation bill that prevented MMS from finalizing the Federal oil rule March 15, 2000, also applied to the American Indian oil valuation rule.

The MMS published a supplementary proposed rule on January 5, 2000, in response to earlier comments received. The supplementary proposal included changes to the way index prices would be applied and transportation allowances would be calculated. The supplementary proposal further included changes to the information collection associated with this rulemaking.

The MMS conducted an additional public workshop on February 8, 2000. The comment period on the supplementary proposed rule ended on March 20, 2000. The MMS has reviewed the comments received on the revised proposal and intends to publish a final rule in 2000.

- **Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee.** The MMS published a Notice in the Federal Register on February 7, 1995, to establish the

Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee (Indian Committee) composed of representatives from MMS, BIA, American Indian mineral owners, and the oil and gas industry.

The goal of the Indian Committee was to publish regulations that would maximize royalty revenues for Tribes and American Indian mineral owners consistent with the Secretary’s discretion to establish value. The regulations would further satisfy industry concerns by clarifying and reducing information requirements to compute royalty in an accurate, timely manner.

The Indian Committee agreed on a formula to value gas produced from American Indian lands using available public spot market index prices and a factor for transportation. The price, derived from the formula, would generally be applied to wellhead gas volume and would satisfy the gross proceeds and major portion calculations required by American Indian lease terms. Transportation allowance forms would no longer be required in index zones. The Indian Committee designed a method that would provide lessees with an option of performing dual accounting in its current form or applying a percentage increase to the index formula value to satisfy the dual accounting requirement in American Indian leases.

Lessees would continue monthly reporting of gross proceeds under the 1988 regulations for American Indian lands with no valid spot market index. The MMS would calculate and provide the major portion value to lessees.

The MMS published a final rule in August 1999 with an effective date of January 1, 2000. On November 30, 1999, MMS published a Federal Register Notice providing lessees with additional information related to the valuation of American Indian gas produced from leases located in index zones.

The MMS also sent a Dear Payor Letter dated December 1, 1999, to all payors on American Indian leases addressing the new requirements of the Indian Gas Rule. This letter provided instructions for payors to calculate and report the gas value and to make a dual accounting election.

On January 11, 2000, MMS published a Federal Register Notice clarifying the Federal Register Notice dated November 30, 1999, concerning valuation of

production when leases are excluded from index-based valuation. The MMS further published a Federal Register Notice on February 28, 2000, excluding Alabama Coushatta Tribal leases from the index-based valuation method. On June 15, 2000, MMS published a Federal Register Notice proposing the removal of special timing requirements for adjustments and audits of royalties on gas produced from American Indian leases in Montana and North Dakota.

- **Impact of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order 636 on Transportation and Gas Marketing.** The MMS published a final regulation in the Federal Register on December 16, 1997, to clarify royalty implications of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order 636. The regulation identifies which cost components or other charges are deductible, or related to transportation, and which costs are not deductible, or related to marketing. Deductible transportation costs include firm demand charges, commodity charges, banking fees, parking fees, and wheeling costs. Nondeductible marketing costs include long-term storage, aggregator fees, and intra-hub title transfer fees.

The FERC issued Order 636 in April 1992 to enhance competition among suppliers and improve the industry’s ability to compete effectively for new markets. The Order required interstate pipelines to separate their sales and transportation services. Pipelines must provide open access transportation services equal in quality whether the gas is purchased from the pipeline company or another source. Each pipeline was required to complete restructuring of its services by November 1, 1993.

The final rule modified the gas valuation regulations in conjunction with the proposed changes to the transportation allowance regulations. The final regulation applies to both arm’s-length and non-arm’s-length situations for valuing gas production and calculating transportation allowances. The final rule became effective February 1, 1998.

The IPAA and API filed suit against the Department in March 1998 alleging that the rule is illegal because it requires lessees to pay royalties based on more than the value of the gas at the wellhead and unilaterally changes the terms of the oil and gas lease. On March 28, 2000, Federal District Court Judge Royce

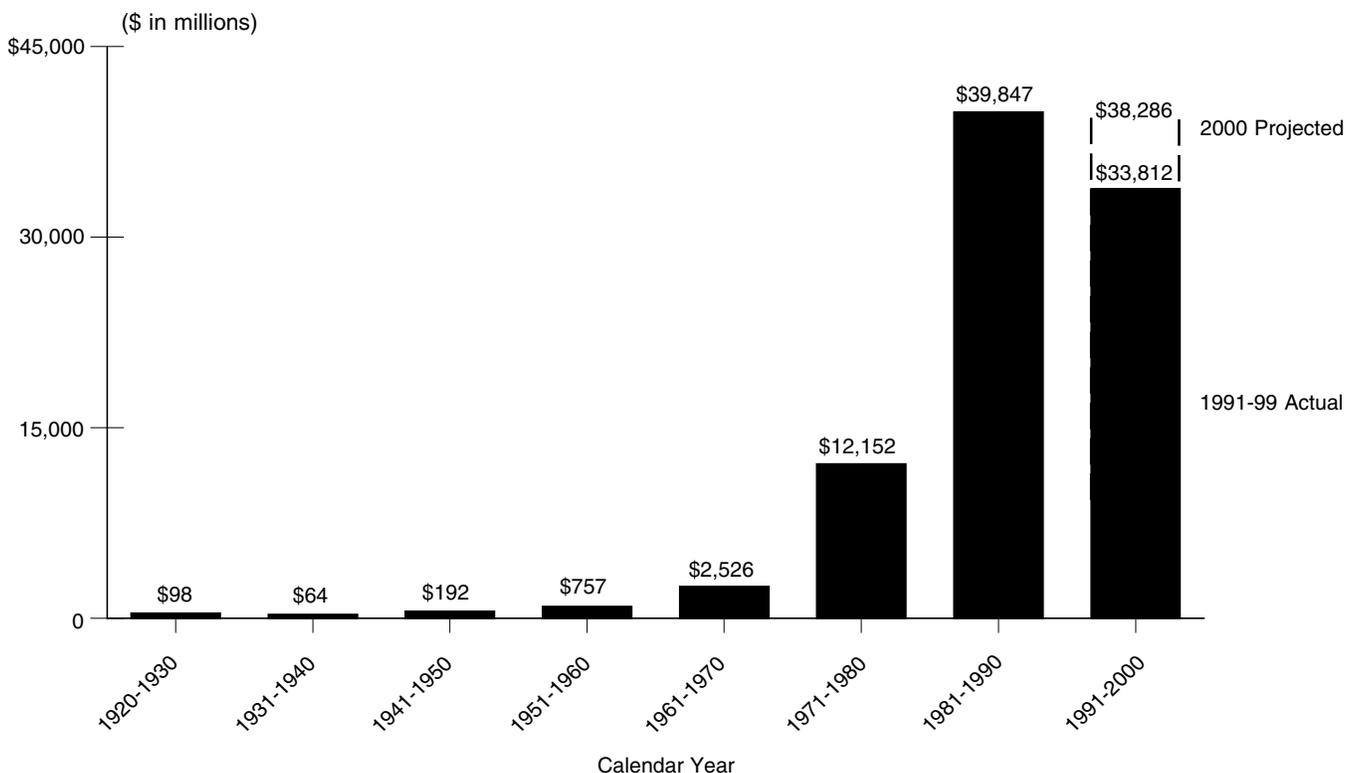


Figure 3. Royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1920-2000

Lambert (District of Columbia) ruled in favor of IPAA and API. On April 10, 2000, the United States filed a motion to alter or amend the judgment (clarification) which postponed the running of time for filing a notice of appeal.

**Revenue Underpayment Detection Programs**

Collections from audits, refund denials, and exception programs rose 36 percent, from \$137 million in FY 1998 to \$186.4 million in FY 1999 (table 1 and figure 5).

Cumulative collections from the inception of the first of the revenue underpayment detection programs in October 1981 through the end of FY 1999 totaled nearly \$2.3 billion (table 1). A summary of program activity in FY 1999 follows.

- **Audit Program.** Audit collections and refund denials by RMP auditors totaled \$88.4 million during the year. Collections generated by funded and unfunded State and American Indian Tribal audit efforts added another \$26.7 million. The collective Federal, State, and Tribal audit programs

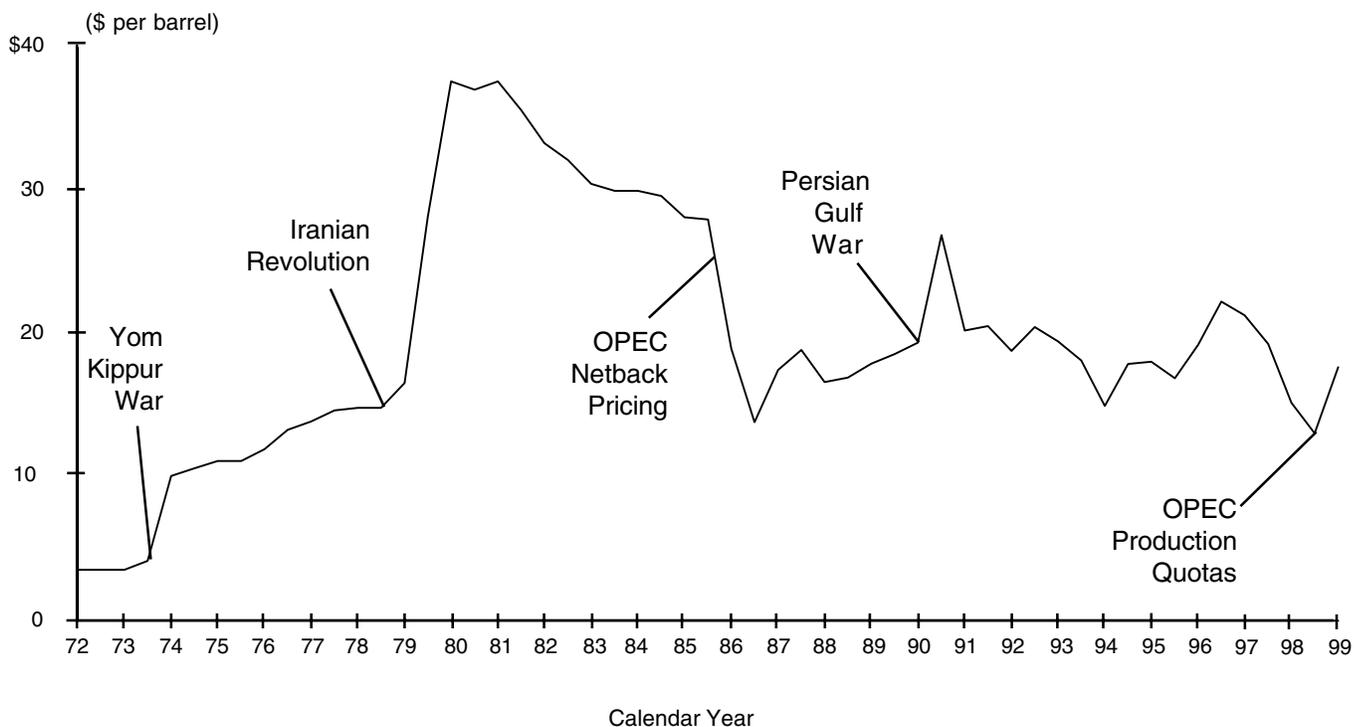
resulted in additional revenues and refund denials of over \$115.1 million (table 1 and figure 5).

The RMP maintained cooperative agreements that provided audit funding in FY 1999 to 7 American Indian Tribes and 10 States under authority provided in sections 202 and 205 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. Cooperative agreements under section 202 were in effect at the end of FY 1999 with the following Tribes:

- Blackfeet
- Jicarilla Apache
- Navajo Nation
- Shoshone and Arapaho
- Southern Ute
- Northern Ute
- Ute Mountain Ute

Cooperative agreements under section 205 were in effect at the end of FY 1999 with the following States:

- California
- Colorado
- Louisiana
- Montana
- New Mexico
- North Dakota
- Oklahoma
- Texas
- Utah
- Wyoming



**Figure 4. West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices, 1972-99**  
(Source: Oil and Gas Journal Energy Database)

- **Auditing and Financial System/Production Accounting and Auditing System comparison.** The RMP continued to correct discrepancies, or exceptions, between sales volumes reported to the RMP Auditing and Financial System (AFS) by payors and production reported to the RMP Production Accounting and Auditing System (PAAS) by lease and agreement operators.

Revenues from comparisons of sales reported to AFS and corresponding production reported to PAAS rose 71.8 percent, or \$23.5 million, from \$32.7 million in FY 1998 to \$56.2 million in FY 1999 (table 1). The increase was due to continued streamlining of work processes, an employee productivity incentive awards program, and enhanced automation.

- **AFS Exceptions.** The AFS exceptions identification program promotes accurate and timely reporting and payment. The program detects late payment of royalties, rents, and bills; insufficient estimated royalty payments; and discrepancies between payments and financial lease terms for rents, bonuses, advance royalties, and minimum royalties. Interest collections totaled \$12.2 million in FY 1999 (table 1).

- **Allowance Exceptions.** All transportation and processing allowances deducted from royalties are subject to RMP review. The RMP has continued to improve efforts to monitor these deductions from the inception of the first automated program in FY 1992.

The RMP currently employs a sophisticated Allowance Limit Exception Processing (ALEP) program to analyze deductions. The RMP implemented ALEP in the fourth quarter of FY 1994 to detect payors who exceed regulatory allowance limits. The automated program reviews royalty reports submitted by payors to determine compliance with regulatory allowance limits.

The program detected millions of dollars of allowance limit violations during the period March 1988 through FY 1997. The RMP developed a procedure to monitor collections resulting from exceptions detected by the program. The RMP collected \$101,000 in FY 1999 (table 1).

- **Liquidated Damage Assessments.** On October 1, 1995, RMP changed its assessment policy for late and

**Table 1. Revenues from principal Royalty Management Program underpayment detection programs, Fiscal Years 1982-99**

	Revenues in Thousands of Dollars									
	Audit Program	AFS/PAAS Exceptions	AFS Exceptions	Allowance Exceptions	AFS/PAAS Liquidated Damages	OCS Recoup.	American Indian Recoup.	Improper Adjust.	Royalty Rate Monitor	Total
1982-89 ...	\$ 563,222	\$ 38,310	\$ 48,474	\$ ---	\$ 452	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 650,458
1990 ...	65,966	18,529	14,528	---	124	---	---	---	---	99,147
1991 ...	97,003	20,204	11,251	---	477	---	---	---	---	128,935
1992 ...	122,670	22,984	21,641	2,210	781	104	104	---	---	170,494
1993 ...	140,493	24,644	22,559	721	913	708	199	168	---	190,405
1994 ...	267,787	19,174	15,836	2,179	884	447	186	190	---	306,683
1995 ...	215,634	20,305	16,844	595	766	752	522	580	106	256,104
1996 ...	39,728	18,370	13,283	---	4	416	209	542	366	72,918
1997 ...	40,160	21,340	13,870	26	2	(15)	162	823	154	76,522
1998 ...	84,920	32,725	16,169	545	---	3	329	2,057	274	137,022
1999 ...	<u>115,160</u>	<u>56,222</u>	<u>12,178</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>2,363</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>186,384</u>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>\$1,752,743</b>	<b>\$292,807</b>	<b>\$206,633</b>	<b>\$6,377</b>	<b>\$4,403</b>	<b>\$2,423</b>	<b>\$1,851</b>	<b>\$6,723</b>	<b>\$1,112</b>	<b>\$2,275,072</b>

incorrect reporting. Under the new policy, RMP no longer charges reporters for filing late royalty or production reports. Although assessments for late reporting will cease, RMP will continue to assess interest when payments are late.

There were no collections from late payments in FY 1999. There were no collections from operators for late payment or erroneous production reports through PAAS during FY 1999 (table 1).

- OCS Recoupments.** Section 10 of the OCSLA required a payor to file a request with RMP for a recoupment of an overpayment within 2 years of the original payment. Payors who took a recoupment without authorization were contacted by RMP and were required to explain the recoupment within 30 days. Failure to respond to the notification or to justify the recoupment resulted in an assessment to recover the unauthorized amount.

Under the provisions of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act, payors will no longer be required to file a request for a recoupment with RMP.

This provision will apply to payment receipt dates after August 12, 1996. Collections totaled \$8,000 in FY 1999 from bills issued through August 12, 1996.

- American Indian Recoupments.** Payors who take a recoupment of an overpayment on an American Indian lease cannot recoup more than 50 percent of the monthly revenue payment on an allotted lease or 100 percent of the monthly revenue payment on a Tribal lease. Collections from improper American Indian recoupments fell from \$329,000 in FY 1998 to \$140,000 in FY 1999 (table 1). The decline was primarily associated with lower oil and gas prices and to the assumption of the lease monitoring function by the Jicarilla Apache Tribe in April 1999 as part of the Jicarilla Apache Tribe operational model under the RMP reengineering project.
- Improper Adjustments.** The RMP compares every credit line submitted by a payor with previous payment lines. Payors must have valid payments in order to take a credit adjustment. If payors take a credit that doesn't match previous payments, the adjustment is not valid and must be repaid. Collections from improper adjustments

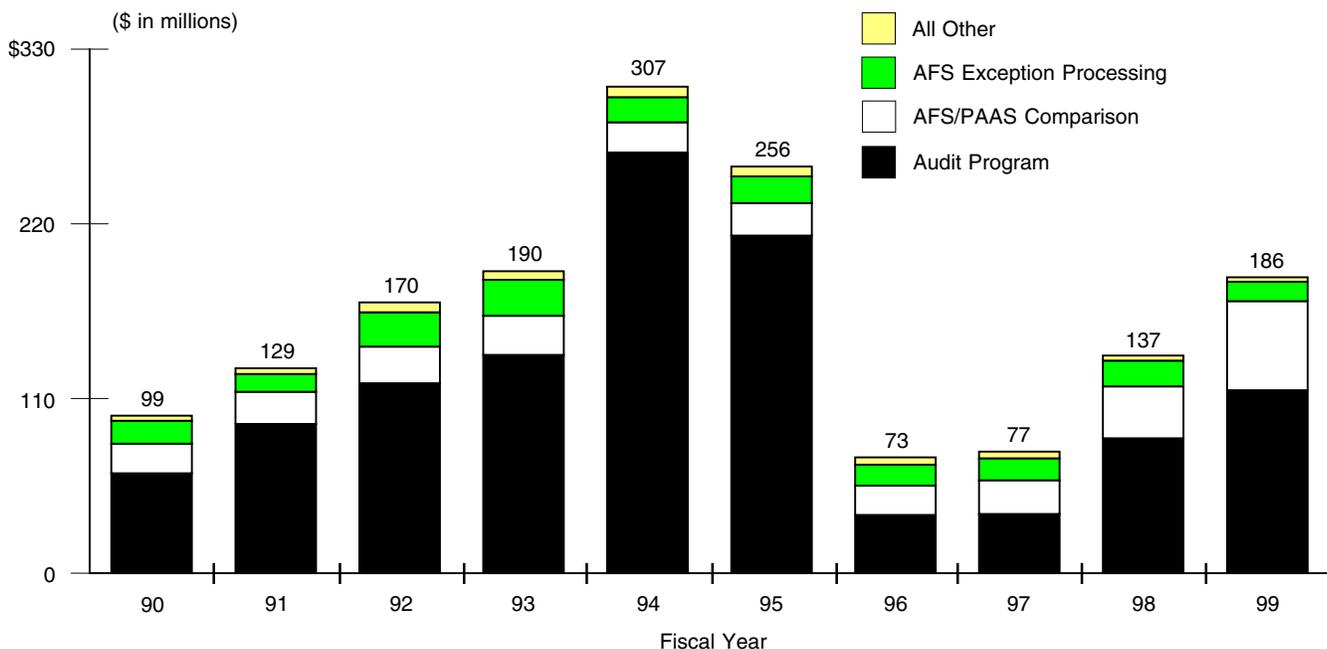


Figure 5. Revenues from Royalty Management Program underpayment detection programs, FY 1990-99

increased from nearly \$2.1 million in FY 1998 to nearly \$2.4 million in FY 1999 (table 1). Much of the increase was attributed to incorrect reporting on Federal offshore leases.

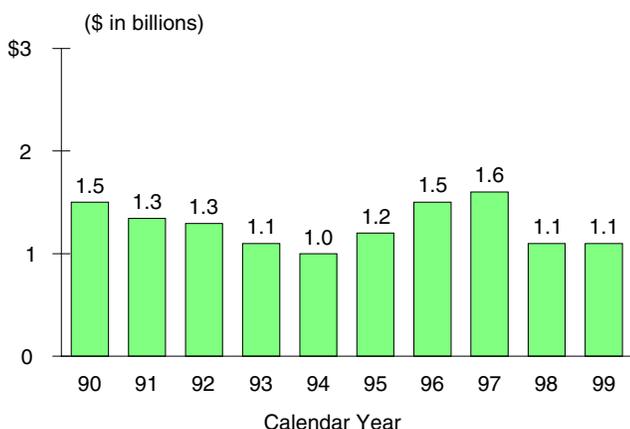
- Royalty Rate Monitoring.** The RMP calculates a royalty rate from monthly sales information provided by payors. The calculated royalty rate is compared with the royalty rate in the lease. If the calculated rate from the payor is lower than the lease rate, RMP notifies the payor of the error and allows 90 days to correct the mistake. The RMP orders payors to pay additional royalties based on the higher lease rate if the payor does not correct the error.

The RMP collected \$212,000 in FY 1999 from this effort (table 1). Most of the receipts were attributed to incorrect reporting on Federal offshore leases.

**Federal and American Indian Mineral Revenues**

Revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases fell 18.7 percent, from \$5.6 billion in 1998 to \$4.6 billion in 1999 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The decline was due to falling gas prices in 1999 and to reduced collections from competitive oil and gas lease sales on the OCS. Royalties were down 1.4 percent, or \$54.2 million, from 1998 to 1999. A sharp decline in gas royalties was offset, in part, by moderate increases in oil and coal royalties during the period (figures 1 and 2, and tables 2 and 3). Royalties are projected to generate over \$4.7 billion in 2000 (figure 3).

Oil royalties rose 2 percent, or \$21.7 million, in 1999 (table 3 and figure 6).

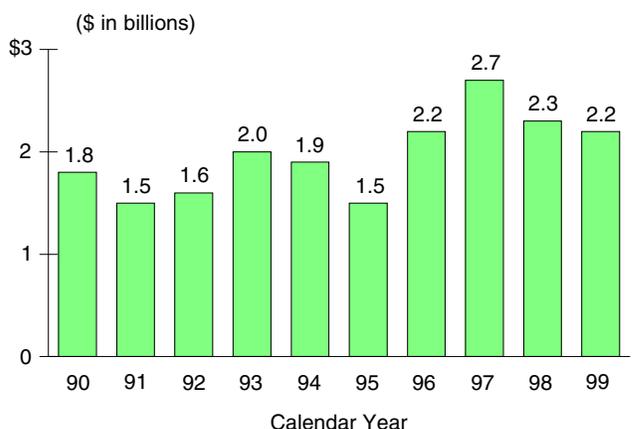


**Figure 6. Oil royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1990-99**

The increase was attributed to higher crude oil prices in the last half of the year and to additional oil sales volume in the Gulf of Mexico. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries signed accords to reduce production in March 1999 in an effort to stimulate prices. A diminished supply coupled with growing international demand caused prices to rise in the last 6 months of the year. The DOE reports that crude oil prices rose from a low monthly average of \$9.39 per barrel in December 1998 to over \$26 per barrel in December 1999.

Federal offshore oil sales volume constituted 81.6 percent of all Federal and American Indian oil sales volume in 1999 (tables 5 and 6). Oil sales volume was down on both Federal onshore and American Indian lands as reserves continued to deplete. In contrast, Federal offshore sales volume was up 7.7 percent during the year as a result of new deep water oil production in the Gulf of Mexico (table 17). Federal offshore oil royalties rose only 1.6 percent, or \$14.1 million. The disparity between the 7.7 percent growth in sales volume and the 1.6 increase in royalties is due, in part, to an effort to replenish the SPR to enhance national energy security. The RMP took approximately 14 million barrels of oil in kind (a volume of the commodity) rather than in value (cash) for transfer to the SPR in 1999. This equates to approximately 100 million barrels in sales volume. The payors report sales volume for the leases; however, the payors do not report sales value nor royalty value for the leases. This materially reduced Federal offshore royalty collections during the year.

Gas royalties fell 4.7 percent, or \$107.6 million, from \$2.3 billion in 1998 to \$2.2 billion in 1999 (table 3 and figure 7).



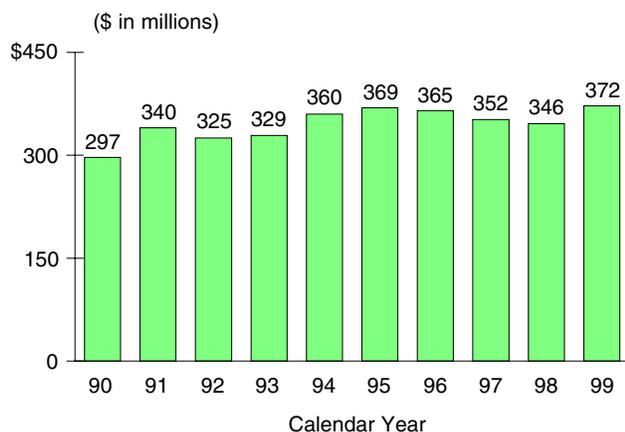
**Figure 7. Gas royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1990-99**

The DOE reports that unusually mild winter weather in 1999 left natural gas storage levels well above comparable inventories in 1998. High cooling demand from electric utilities temporarily reduced inventories during the summer months. An unusually mild autumn in large gas-consuming markets in the Midwest cut demand. There were more injections than withdrawals in a number of underground storage sites in November 1999, a circumstance normally not observed that late in the year. The DOE reports that monthly spot prices fell from August through December to a level below \$2.00 per thousand cubic feet.

The DOE reports that the electric utility sector consumes over 90 percent of all coal in the United States. Phase II emission requirements in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 have led many utilities to switch to low sulfur coal from western lands in Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, and Utah. Low sulfur coal reduces sulfur emissions by up to 85 percent in contrast with many types of eastern coal.

Sales volume on Federal and American Indian lands rose 11.7 percent, from 371.1 million short tons in 1998 to 414.5 million short tons in 1999. Much of the growth was in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming where nearly 75 percent of all Federal and American Indian coal is produced. Wyoming sales volume increased 16.6 percent, from 266.4 million short tons in 1998 to 310.6 million short tons in 1999 (table 22).

Federal and American Indian coal royalties were up 7.7 percent, or \$26.7 million, from \$345.7 million in 1998 to \$372.4 million in 1999 (table 3 and figure 8).

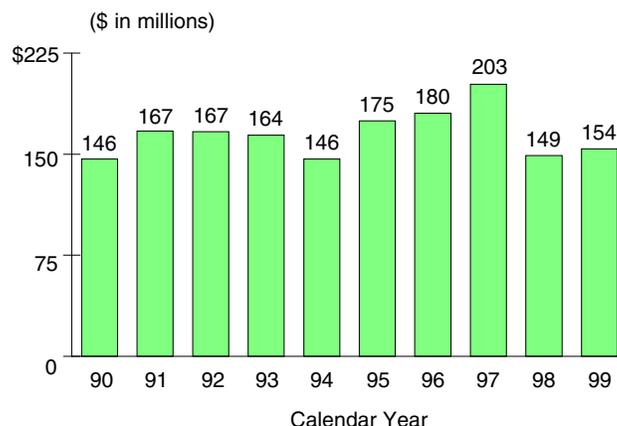


**Figure 8. Coal royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1990-99**

The disparity between an 11.7 percent growth in sales volume and a 7.7 percent increase in royalties on Federal and American Indian lands is due to lower coal prices. Technology and an

emphasis on economy-of-scale have produced gains in coal mining productivity averaging 6.2 percent per year since 1977. The coal mines of the Northern Great Plains, with thick seams and low overburden ratios, produce higher labor productivity than many older eastern coal mining operations. Higher productivity has translated into nearly two decades of lower prices in the coal industry.

Royalty collections from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal rose 3.4 percent, or \$5.1 million, from \$148.9 million in 1998 to \$154 million in 1999 (table 3 and figure 9). Much of the increase was associated with gas plant products on Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian lands.



**Figure 9. Other royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1990-99**

Rent collections fell 16.6 percent, from \$298.6 million in 1998 to \$249 million in 1999 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The decline reflects the reduction of 531 producing and nonproducing Federal offshore oil and gas leases with an attendant reduction of 2.6 million acres from 1998 to 1999 (table 44).

Bonus collections from competitive lease sales dropped 69.8 percent, from nearly \$1.5 billion in 1998 to \$439.3 million in 1999. A \$1.1 billion decline in Federal offshore bonus receipts was offset, in part, by a \$55.9 million increase on Federal onshore bonus collections (tables 2, 3, and 20). Federal offshore bonus receipts reached a 12-year high during the period 1997-98. Receipts fell in 1999 with depressed oil and gas prices in the first half of the year and the record levels of leasing in the prior 2 years which depleted the available inventory of unleased tracts on the OCS.

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments, were up \$70.9 million from 1998 to 1999 (tables 2 and 3).

**Table 2. Revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-99**

	Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total
<b>1982-90</b>					
Federal Offshore	\$26,697,799,111	\$499,180,794	\$18,396,843,219	\$115,970,800	\$45,709,793,924
Federal Onshore	7,551,336,240	432,160,113	566,509,163	53,876,800	8,603,882,316
American Indian	<u>1,183,433,152</u>	<u>4,120,989</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>18,479,773</u>	<u>1,206,033,914</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,432,568,503</b>	<b>\$935,461,896</b>	<b>\$18,963,352,382</b>	<b>\$188,327,373</b>	<b>\$55,519,710,154</b>
<b>1991</b>					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,355,516,849	\$ 78,115,402	\$ 338,856,549	\$ 20,677,698	\$ 2,793,166,498
Federal Onshore	881,093,217	58,196,111	42,288,326	4,609,484	986,187,138
American Indian	<u>145,185,355</u>	<u>199,280</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,620,636</u>	<u>147,005,271</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,381,795,421</b>	<b>\$136,510,793</b>	<b>\$ 381,144,875</b>	<b>\$ 26,907,818</b>	<b>\$ 3,926,358,907</b>
<b>1992</b>					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,377,178,820	\$ 59,698,811	\$ 84,784,975	\$ 39,743,046	\$ 2,561,405,652
Federal Onshore	865,437,216	36,977,532	58,185,736	9,552,915	970,153,399
American Indian	<u>156,397,215</u>	<u>161,205</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,205,208</u>	<u>157,763,628</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,399,013,251</b>	<b>\$ 96,837,548</b>	<b>\$ 142,970,711</b>	<b>\$ 50,501,169</b>	<b>\$ 3,689,322,679</b>
<b>1993</b>					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,552,932,830	\$ 39,786,688	\$ 126,467,246	\$137,727,059	\$ 2,856,913,823
Federal Onshore	922,173,970	34,667,064	77,106,385	13,227,103	1,047,174,522
American Indian	<u>166,371,356</u>	<u>297,825</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,562,844</u>	<u>168,232,025</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,641,478,156</b>	<b>\$ 74,751,577</b>	<b>\$ 203,573,631</b>	<b>\$152,517,006</b>	<b>\$ 4,072,320,370</b>
<b>1994</b>					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,403,114,323	\$ 39,866,586	\$ 331,367,072	\$140,936,824	\$ 2,915,284,805
Federal Onshore	892,722,601	32,890,789	97,454,815	121,800,924	1,144,869,129
American Indian	<u>160,252,886</u>	<u>167,163</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,783,461</u>	<u>162,203,510</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,456,089,810</b>	<b>\$ 72,924,538</b>	<b>\$ 428,821,887</b>	<b>\$264,521,209</b>	<b>\$ 4,222,357,444</b>
<b>1995</b>					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,206,739,815	\$ 87,323,860	\$ 414,007,620	\$ 15,682,654	\$ 2,723,753,949
Federal Onshore	829,922,509	33,818,519	87,027,906	10,331,443	961,100,377
American Indian	<u>146,401,447</u>	<u>525,784</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(2,108,946)</u>	<u>144,818,285</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,183,063,771</b>	<b>\$121,668,163</b>	<b>\$ 501,035,526</b>	<b>\$ 23,905,151</b>	<b>\$ 3,829,672,611</b>

**Table 2. Revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-99 (cont.)**

	Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total
<b>1996</b>					
Federal Offshore	\$ 3,165,986,607	\$ 158,680,049	\$ 878,165,759	\$ 50,808,932	\$ 4,253,641,347
Federal Onshore	934,570,583	37,581,863	87,568,614	13,834,579	1,073,555,639
American Indian	168,181,612	873,888	---	(2,267,434)	166,788,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,268,738,802</b>	<b>\$ 197,135,800</b>	<b>\$ 965,734,373</b>	<b>\$ 62,376,077</b>	<b>\$ 5,493,985,052</b>
<b>1997</b>					
Federal Offshore	\$ 3,539,463,975	\$ 228,353,729	\$ 1,410,684,424	\$ 80,725,907	\$ 5,259,228,035
Federal Onshore	1,074,492,915	36,725,742	85,975,504	51,561,280	1,248,755,441
American Indian	205,226,131	938,093	---	7,638,934	213,803,158
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,819,183,021</b>	<b>\$ 266,017,564</b>	<b>\$ 1,496,659,928</b>	<b>\$ 139,926,121</b>	<b>\$ 6,721,786,634</b>
<b>1998</b>					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,761,090,354	\$ 258,475,121	\$ 1,320,332,911	\$ (17,261,054)	\$ 4,322,637,332
Federal Onshore	921,381,531	39,219,712	134,181,853	5,080,148	1,099,863,244
American Indian	175,792,659	950,818	---	9,139,951	185,883,428
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,858,264,544</b>	<b>\$ 298,645,651</b>	<b>\$ 1,454,514,764</b>	<b>\$ (3,040,955)</b>	<b>\$ 5,608,384,004</b>
<b>1999</b>					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,678,116,069	\$ 207,452,954	\$ 249,257,630	\$ 53,561,802	\$ 3,188,388,455
Federal Onshore	953,662,856	40,612,236	190,059,093	9,180,255	1,193,514,440
American Indian	172,283,343	930,431	---	5,075,548	178,289,322
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,804,062,268</b>	<b>\$ 248,995,621</b>	<b>\$ 439,316,723</b>	<b>\$ 67,817,605</b>	<b>\$ 4,560,192,217</b>
<b>1982-99</b>					
Federal Offshore	\$50,737,938,753	\$1,656,933,994	\$23,550,767,405	\$638,573,668	\$76,584,213,820
Federal Onshore	15,826,793,638	782,849,681	1,426,357,395	293,054,931	18,329,055,645
American Indian	2,679,525,156	9,165,476	---	42,129,975	2,730,820,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$69,244,257,547</b>	<b>\$2,448,949,151</b>	<b>\$24,977,124,800</b>	<b>\$973,758,574</b>	<b>\$97,644,090,072</b>

NOTE: The "Other Revenues" column includes minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995. The decline in revenues in 1998 was again due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated oil and gas royalty payments. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when oil and gas prices fell in 1998.

American Indian rents in prior editions of this report included many of the revenue sources now listed under other revenues. American Indian rents and other revenues are now listed separately. American Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

**Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-99**

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	American Indian	Total
<b>1982-90</b>				
Coal Royalties .....	\$ ---	\$1,151,357,319	\$ 264,081,121	\$ 1,415,438,440
Gas Royalties .....	14,892,215,840	2,388,505,852	304,194,866	17,584,916,558
Oil Royalties .....	11,581,752,651	3,474,199,125	550,610,483	15,606,562,259
Other Royalties .....	223,830,620	537,273,944	64,546,682	825,651,246
Rents .....	499,180,794	432,160,113	4,120,989	935,461,896
Bonuses .....	18,396,843,219	566,509,163	---	18,963,352,382
Other Revenues .....	<u>115,970,800</u>	<u>53,876,800</u>	<u>18,479,773</u>	<u>188,327,373</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$45,709,793,924</b>	<b>\$8,603,882,316</b>	<b>\$1,206,033,914</b>	<b>\$55,519,710,154</b>
<b>1991</b>				
Coal Royalties .....	\$ ---	\$ 276,691,204	\$ 62,883,284	\$ 339,574,488
Gas Royalties .....	1,286,891,566	214,317,519	29,223,094	1,530,432,179
Oil Royalties .....	996,566,085	303,594,785	44,431,636	1,344,592,506
Other Royalties .....	72,059,198	86,489,709	8,647,341	167,196,248
Rents .....	78,115,402	58,196,111	199,280	136,510,793
Bonuses .....	338,856,549	42,288,326	---	381,144,875
Other Revenues .....	<u>20,677,698</u>	<u>4,609,484</u>	<u>1,620,636</u>	<u>26,907,818</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,793,166,498</b>	<b>\$ 986,187,138</b>	<b>\$ 147,005,271</b>	<b>\$ 3,926,358,907</b>
<b>1992</b>				
Coal Royalties .....	\$ ---	\$ 259,543,930	\$ 65,918,888	\$ 325,462,818
Gas Royalties .....	1,333,786,723	243,635,393	34,630,655	1,612,052,771
Oil Royalties .....	968,052,702	280,355,318	46,386,064	1,294,794,084
Other Royalties .....	75,339,395	81,902,575	9,461,608	166,703,578
Rents .....	59,698,811	36,977,532	161,205	96,837,548
Bonuses .....	84,784,975	58,185,736	---	142,970,711
Other Revenues .....	<u>39,743,046</u>	<u>9,552,915</u>	<u>1,205,208</u>	<u>50,501,169</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,561,405,652</b>	<b>\$ 970,153,399</b>	<b>\$ 157,763,628</b>	<b>\$ 3,689,322,679</b>

**Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-99 (cont.)**

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	American Indian	Total
<b>1993</b>				
Coal Royalties .....	\$ ---	\$ 264,242,130	\$ 64,749,821	\$ 328,991,951
Gas Royalties .....	1,591,838,003	359,951,349	48,030,441	1,999,819,793
Oil Royalties .....	885,005,673	223,189,419	40,358,446	1,148,553,538
Other Royalties .....	76,089,154	74,791,072	13,232,648	164,112,874
Rents .....	39,786,688	34,667,064	297,825	74,751,577
Bonuses .....	126,467,246	77,106,385	---	203,573,631
Other Revenues .....	<u>137,727,059</u>	<u>13,227,103</u>	<u>1,562,844</u>	<u>152,517,006</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,856,913,823</b>	<b>\$1,047,174,522</b>	<b>\$168,232,025</b>	<b>\$4,072,320,370</b>
<b>1994</b>				
Coal Royalties .....	\$ ---	\$ 291,270,611	\$ 68,904,413	\$ 360,175,024
Gas Royalties .....	1,544,996,745	342,371,752	47,497,637	1,934,866,134
Oil Royalties .....	799,238,495	182,580,905	32,734,330	1,014,553,730
Other Royalties .....	58,879,083	76,499,333	11,116,506	146,494,922
Rents .....	39,866,586	32,890,789	167,163	72,924,538
Bonuses .....	331,367,072	97,454,815	---	428,821,887
Other Revenues .....	<u>140,936,824</u>	<u>121,800,924</u>	<u>1,783,461</u>	<u>264,521,209</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,915,284,805</b>	<b>\$1,144,869,129</b>	<b>\$162,203,510</b>	<b>\$4,222,357,444</b>
<b>1995</b>				
Coal Royalties .....	\$ ---	\$ 303,604,904	\$ 65,690,348	\$ 369,295,252
Gas Royalties .....	1,177,842,219	250,267,428	34,655,144	1,462,764,791
Oil Royalties .....	947,632,252	193,319,176	35,298,920	1,176,250,348
Other Royalties .....	81,265,344	82,731,001	10,757,035	174,753,380
Rents .....	87,323,860	33,818,519	525,784	121,668,163
Bonuses .....	414,007,620	87,027,906	---	501,035,526
Other Revenues .....	<u>15,682,654</u>	<u>10,331,443</u>	<u>(2,108,946)</u>	<u>23,905,151</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,723,753,949</b>	<b>\$ 961,100,377</b>	<b>\$144,818,285</b>	<b>\$3,829,672,611</b>

**Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-99 (cont.)**

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	American Indian	Total
<b>1996</b>				
Coal Royalties .....	\$ ---	\$ 301,884,902	\$ 63,063,871	\$ 364,948,773
Gas Royalties .....	1,865,740,523	309,896,180	48,258,559	2,223,895,262
Oil Royalties .....	1,219,671,224	232,421,696	47,430,848	1,499,523,768
Other Royalties .....	80,574,860	90,367,805	9,428,334	180,370,999
Rents .....	158,680,049	37,581,863	873,888	197,135,800
Bonuses .....	878,165,759	87,568,614	---	965,734,373
Other Revenues .....	<u>50,808,932</u>	<u>13,834,579</u>	<u>(2,267,434)</u>	<u>62,376,077</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$4,253,641,347</b>	<b>\$1,073,555,639</b>	<b>\$166,788,066</b>	<b>\$5,493,985,052</b>
<b>1997</b>				
Coal Royalties .....	\$ ---	\$ 285,552,110	\$ 66,626,634	\$ 352,178,744
Gas Royalties .....	2,100,995,452	476,559,499	80,409,783	2,657,964,734
Oil Royalties .....	1,343,566,537	213,657,941	48,538,385	1,605,762,863
Other Royalties .....	94,901,986	98,723,365	9,651,329	203,276,680
Rents .....	228,353,729	36,725,742	938,093	266,017,564
Bonuses .....	1,410,684,424	85,975,504	---	1,496,659,928
Other Revenues .....	<u>80,725,907</u>	<u>51,561,280</u>	<u>7,638,934</u>	<u>139,926,121</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$5,259,228,035</b>	<b>\$1,248,755,441</b>	<b>\$213,803,158</b>	<b>\$6,721,786,634</b>
<b>1998</b>				
Coal Royalties .....	\$ ---	\$ 285,312,268	\$ 60,421,903	\$ 345,734,171
Gas Royalties .....	1,795,215,514	421,200,187	74,515,233	2,290,930,934
Oil Royalties .....	908,507,359	132,150,622	32,017,641	1,072,675,622
Other Royalties .....	57,367,481	82,718,454	8,837,882	148,923,817
Rents .....	258,475,121	39,219,712	950,818	298,645,651
Bonuses .....	1,320,332,911	134,181,853	---	1,454,514,764
Other Revenues .....	<u>(17,261,054)</u>	<u>5,080,148</u>	<u>9,139,951</u>	<u>(3,040,955)</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$4,322,637,332</b>	<b>\$1,099,863,244</b>	<b>\$185,883,428</b>	<b>\$5,608,384,004</b>

**Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-99 (cont.)**

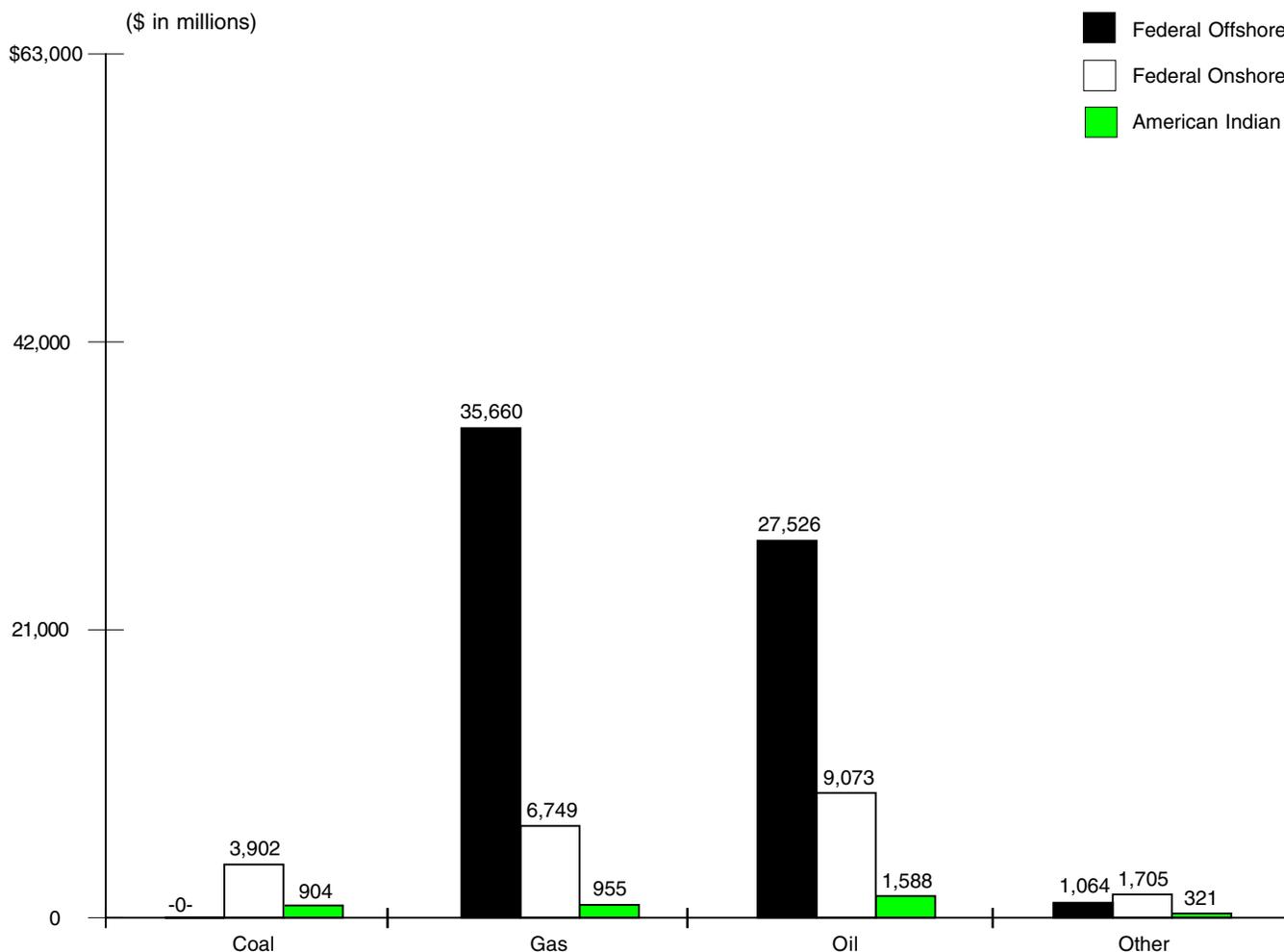
	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	American Indian	Total
<b>1999</b>				
Coal Royalties . . . . .	\$ ---	\$ 311,760,661	\$ 60,632,003	\$ 372,392,664
Gas Royalties . . . . .	1,689,088,833	421,917,119	72,308,500	2,183,314,452
Oil Royalties . . . . .	922,653,396	143,256,345	28,423,659	1,094,333,400
Other Royalties . . . . .	66,373,840	76,728,731	10,919,181	154,021,752
Rents . . . . .	207,452,954	40,612,236	930,431	248,995,621
Bonuses . . . . .	249,257,630	190,059,093	---	439,316,723
Other Revenues . . . . .	<u>53,561,802</u>	<u>9,180,255</u>	<u>5,075,548</u>	<u>67,817,605</u>
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 3,188,388,455</b>	<b>\$ 1,193,514,440</b>	<b>\$ 178,289,322</b>	<b>\$ 4,560,192,217</b>
<b>1982-99</b>				
Coal Royalties . . . . .	\$ ---	\$ 3,731,220,039	\$ 842,972,286	\$ 4,574,192,325
Gas Royalties . . . . .	29,278,611,418	5,428,622,278	773,723,912	35,480,957,608
Oil Royalties . . . . .	20,572,646,374	5,378,725,332	906,230,412	26,857,602,118
Other Royalties . . . . .	886,680,961	1,288,225,989	156,598,546	2,331,505,496
Rents . . . . .	1,656,933,994	782,849,681	9,165,476	2,448,949,151
Bonuses . . . . .	23,550,767,405	1,426,357,395	---	24,977,124,800
Other Revenues . . . . .	<u>638,573,668</u>	<u>293,054,931</u>	<u>42,129,975</u>	<u>973,758,574</u>
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$76,584,213,820</b>	<b>\$18,329,055,645</b>	<b>\$2,730,820,607</b>	<b>\$97,644,090,072</b>

NOTE: The "Other Revenues" column includes minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995. The decline in revenues in 1998 was again due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated oil and gas royalty payments. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when oil and gas prices fell in 1998.

American Indian rents in prior editions of this report included many of the revenue sources now listed under other revenues. American Indian rents and other revenues are now listed separately. American Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

**Table 4. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99**

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties
Federal offshore	\$ ---	\$35,659,519,781	\$27,525,502,385	\$1,063,982,555
Federal onshore	3,901,863,186	6,748,714,581	9,073,100,815	1,704,821,843
American Indian	<u>904,402,922</u>	<u>955,350,351</u>	<u>1,588,177,925</u>	<u>320,846,128</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,806,266,108</b>	<b>\$43,363,584,713</b>	<b>\$38,186,781,125</b>	<b>\$3,089,650,526</b>

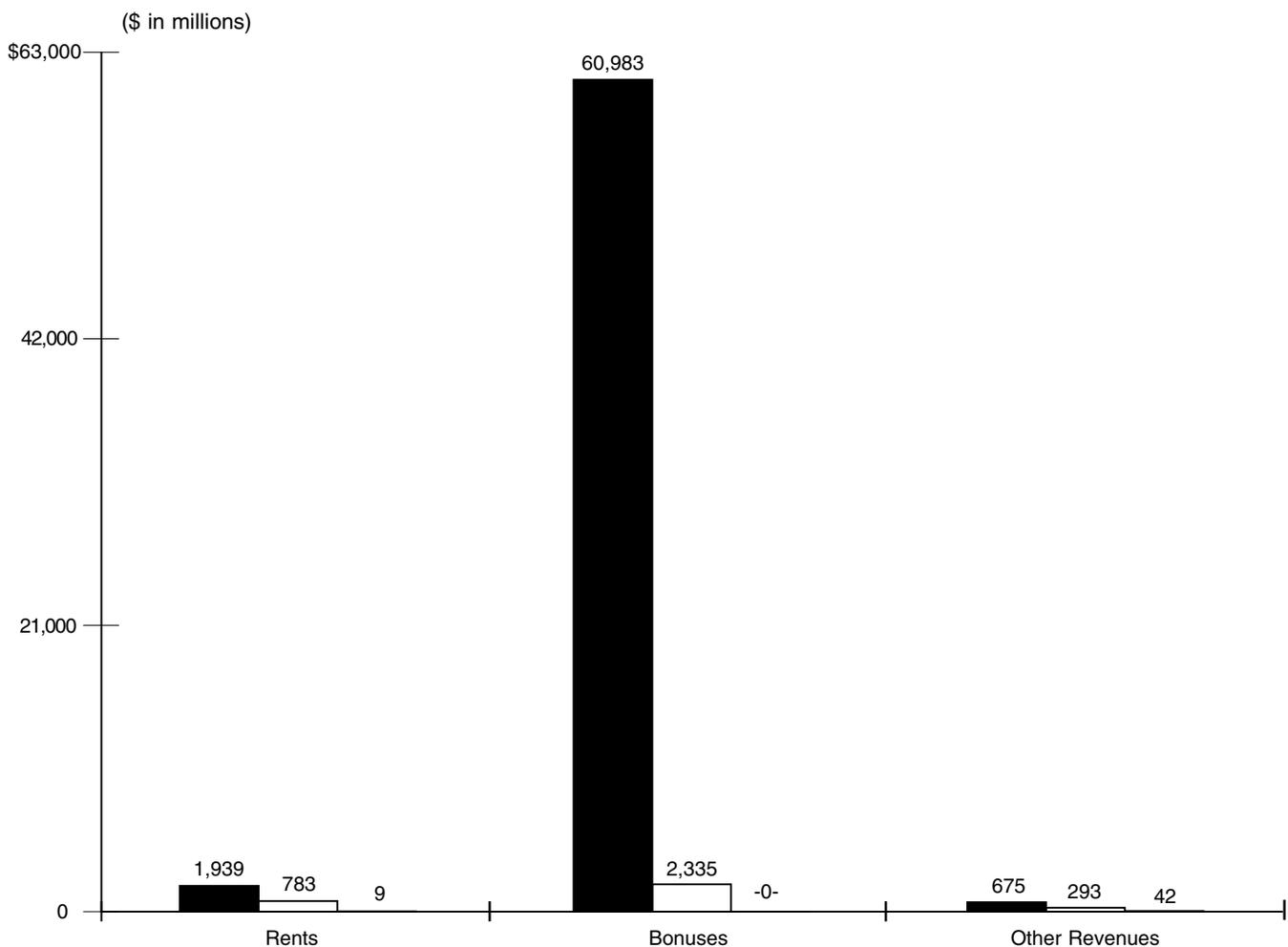


**Figure 10. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99**

**Table 4. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total Collections	
\$1,939,346,268	\$60,983,251,196	\$ 674,862,112	\$127,846,464,297	Federal offshore
782,849,681	2,335,119,127	293,054,931	24,839,524,164	Federal onshore
<u>9,165,476</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>42,129,975</u>	<u>3,820,072,777</u>	American Indian
<b>\$2,731,361,425</b>	<b>\$63,318,370,323</b>	<b>\$1,010,047,018</b>	<b>\$156,506,061,238</b>	<b>Total</b>

NOTE: Offshore collection information is complete from the inception of the offshore program in 1953. Federal onshore and American Indian royalty information is complete from the inception of the onshore program in 1920 and the American Indian program in 1925. Information for Federal onshore and American Indian rents, bonuses, and other revenues is not available for selected periods prior to 1982.



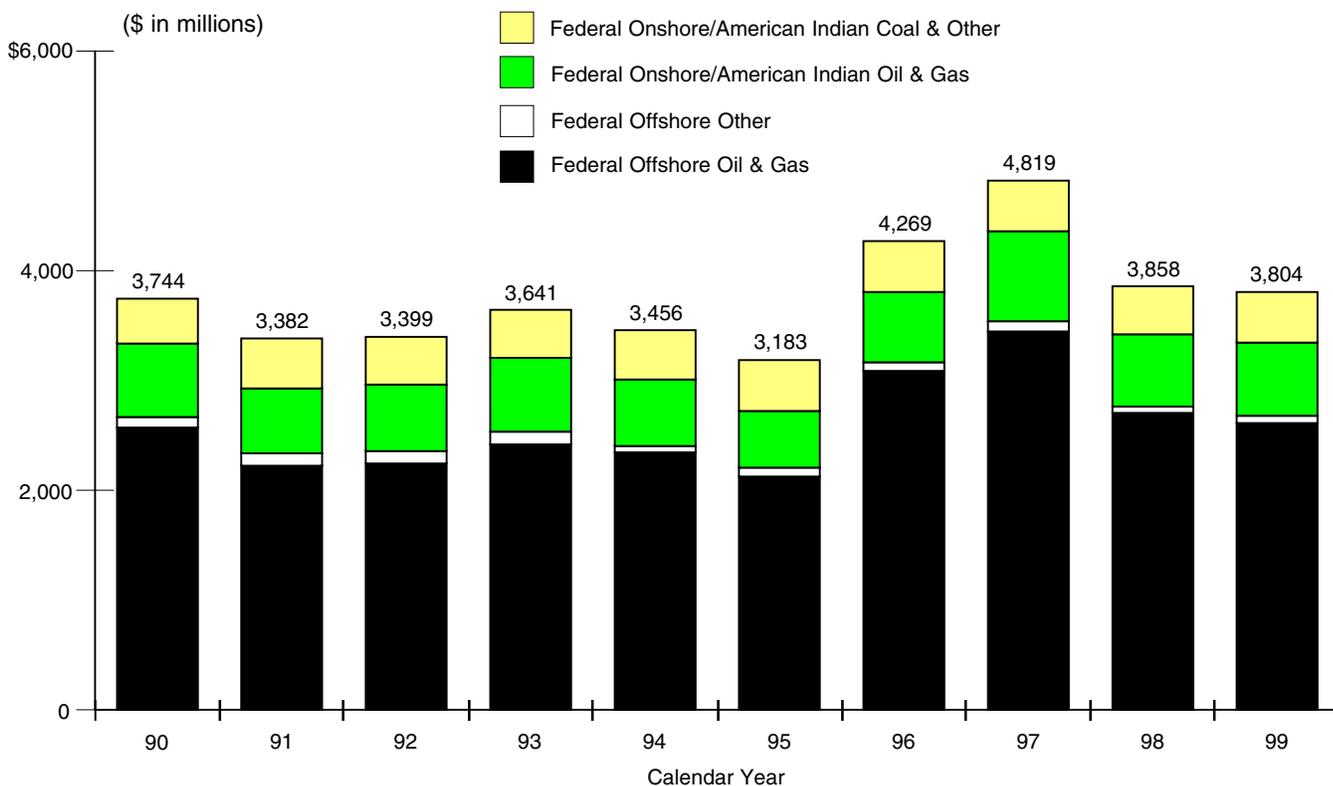
**Figure 10. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

**Table 5. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Fluid Minerals</b>			
Carbon Dioxide .....	270,741,462	\$ 152,986,552	\$ 9,138,746
Gas .....	7,240,692,643	15,036,073,063	2,183,314,452
Gas Lost .....	1,475,538	3,353,129	436,336
Gas Plant Products .....	2,794,105,135	778,853,814	84,576,399
Geothermal .....	18,121,590	74,956,560	8,550,365
Hot Water .....	8,602,109	14,647,825	1,464,762
Oil .....	628,863,924	8,074,204,468	1,094,333,400
Oil Lost .....	(84,881)	(716,090)	(39,592)
Sulfur .....	45,687	<u>755,868</u>	<u>123,675</u>
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$24,135,115,189</b>	<b>\$3,381,898,543</b>
<b>Solid Minerals</b>			
Coal .....	414,464,380	\$ 3,492,247,141	\$ 372,392,664
Copper .....	131,293	31,853,578	1,608,282
Lead .....	275,318	120,443,652	2,844,454
Limestone .....	3,840	33,094	1,655
Phosphate .....	5,771,879	94,121,338	4,702,869
Potash .....	1,355,869	135,646,302	2,714,900
Sand-Gravel .....	9,706,561	40,855,033	6,011,057
Sodium .....	5,642,565	360,152,400	20,140,192
Sulfur .....	1,613,827	90,954,745	7,900,516
Zinc .....	72,419	<u>37,674,462</u>	<u>1,168,131</u>
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$ 4,403,981,745</b>	<b>\$ 419,484,720</b>

**Table 6. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore mineral leases**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Fluid Minerals</b>			
Gas .....	4,992,363,948	\$10,869,610,654	\$1,689,088,833
Gas Lost .....	1,412,294	3,241,412	422,561
Gas Plant Products .....	1,593,760,207	478,455,418	57,921,023
Oil .....	513,317,586	6,459,654,960	922,653,396
Sulfur .....	75,700	<u>2,143,416</u>	<u>129,740</u>
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$17,813,105,860</b>	<b>\$2,670,215,553</b>
<b>Solid Minerals</b>			
Sulfur .....	1,613,827	\$ 90,954,745	\$ 7,900,516



**Figure 11. Royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1990-99**

**Table 7. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal onshore mineral leases**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Fluid Minerals</b>			
Carbon Dioxide .....	270,741,462	\$ 152,986,552	\$ 9,138,746
Gas .....	1,957,326,937	3,651,720,681	421,917,119
Gas Lost .....	14,464	28,560	3,563
Gas Plant Products .....	1,097,203,503	273,456,255	23,543,315
Geothermal .....	18,121,590	74,956,560	8,550,365
Hot Water .....	8,602,109	14,647,825	1,464,762
Oil .....	103,926,210	1,446,186,144	143,256,345
Oil Lost .....	(84,966)	(717,295)	(39,743)
Sulfur .....	(30,283)	<u>(1,389,866)</u>	<u>(6,361)</u>
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$5,611,875,416</b>	<b>\$607,828,111</b>
<b>Solid Minerals</b>			
Coal .....	387,387,806	\$3,001,586,753	\$311,760,661
Copper .....	8,109	3,987,384	120,017
Lead .....	275,318	120,443,652	2,844,454
Limestone .....	3,840	33,094	1,655
Phosphate .....	5,771,879	94,121,338	4,702,869
Potash .....	1,355,869	135,646,302	2,714,900
Sand-Gravel .....	2,110,200	9,545,139	467,756
Sodium .....	5,642,565	360,152,400	20,140,192
Zinc .....	72,419	<u>37,674,462</u>	<u>1,168,131</u>
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$3,763,190,524</b>	<b>\$343,920,635</b>

**Table 8. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from American Indian mineral leases**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b><i>Fluid Minerals</i></b>			
Gas .....	291,001,758	\$514,741,728	\$ 72,308,500
Gas Lost .....	48,780	83,157	10,212
Gas Plant Products .....	103,141,425	26,942,141	3,112,061
Oil .....	11,620,128	168,363,364	28,423,659
Oil Lost .....	85	1,205	151
Sulfur .....	270	<u>2,318</u>	<u>296</u>
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$710,133,913</b>	<b>\$103,854,879</b>
<b><i>Solid Minerals</i></b>			
Coal .....	27,076,574	\$490,660,388	\$ 60,632,003
Copper .....	123,184	27,866,194	1,488,265
Limestone .....	---	---	---
Phosphate .....	---	---	---
Sand-Gravel .....	7,596,361	<u>31,309,894</u>	<u>5,543,301</u>
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$549,836,476</b>	<b>\$ 67,663,569</b>

**Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99**

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Fluid Minerals</b>						
<b>Carbon Dioxide</b>						
Sales Volume	1,049,672,615	244,911,932	227,533,767	231,746,815	234,612,068	106,665,113
Sales Value	\$ 645,837,420	\$ 216,777,894	\$ 208,375,516	\$ 188,277,299	\$ 170,857,517	\$ 66,986,373
Royalties	\$ 63,763,972	\$ 13,970,449	\$ 12,520,718	\$ 11,922,614	\$ 9,525,827	\$ 3,150,769
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	125,065,781,280	6,421,329,680	5,861,932,567	6,124,282,792	6,431,867,509	6,654,601,389
Sales Value	\$151,433,075,871	\$11,539,292,536	\$9,905,865,558	\$10,426,985,709	\$13,235,246,698	\$13,035,124,698
Royalties	\$ 23,672,938,069	\$ 1,794,605,594	\$1,530,432,179	\$ 1,612,052,771	\$ 1,999,819,793	\$ 1,934,866,134
<b>Gas Lost</b>						
Sales Volume	140,706,370	207,218	176,461	829,410	145,326	397,206
Sales Value	\$ 98,205,745	\$ 154,487	\$ 414,703	\$ 1,584,258	\$ 411,428	\$ 637,755
Royalties	\$ 14,073,158	\$ 34,855	\$ 86,228	\$ 207,583	\$ 51,705	\$ 91,142
<b>Gas Plant Products</b>						
Sales Volume	39,402,827,346	1,939,689,096	2,870,515,669	2,803,776,763	2,543,053,546	2,409,347,271
Sales Value	\$ 5,226,836,178	\$ 597,190,582	\$ 836,192,543	\$ 845,654,370	\$ 736,776,965	\$ 625,430,960
Royalties	\$ 465,164,276	\$ 67,838,982	\$ 92,338,200	\$ 91,828,525	\$ 88,903,072	\$ 66,324,818
<b>Geothermal</b>						
Sales Volume	90,332,666	31,423,876	28,645,164	25,830,940	24,473,650	16,830,861
Sales Value	\$ 705,781,522	\$ 145,138,000	\$ 117,905,893	\$ 148,592,327	\$ 147,205,285	\$ 183,448,040
Royalties	\$ 87,147,656	\$ 14,582,541	\$ 13,848,431	\$ 16,800,670	\$ 16,509,460	\$ 20,292,463
<b>Hot Water</b>						
Sales Volume	3,668,413	2,392,455	3,245,086	54,124	1,356,580	5,092,225
Sales Value	\$ 32,007,100	\$ 24,832,545	\$ 35,154,053	\$ 165,000	\$ 5,131,206	\$ 36,837,076
Royalties	\$ 3,245,217	\$ 2,459,797	\$ 3,546,164	\$ 5,646	\$ 513,189	\$ 3,783,731
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	17,552,619,218	485,679,172	462,998,420	502,543,457	503,991,361	502,282,608
Sales Value	\$169,118,198,871	\$10,238,740,533	\$9,051,067,248	\$ 8,843,487,088	\$ 8,064,662,231	\$ 7,035,750,044
Royalties	\$ 25,429,937,814	\$ 1,505,803,452	\$1,344,592,506	\$ 1,294,794,084	\$ 1,148,553,538	\$ 1,014,553,730
<b>Oil Lost</b>						
Sales Volume	210,899	974	908	362	905	434
Sales Value	\$ 2,249,760	\$ 15,254	\$ 19,102	\$ 7,534	\$ 25,091	\$ 6,688
Royalties	\$ 274,349	\$ 1,920	\$ 2,398	\$ 941	\$ 4,164	\$ 830
<b>Salt</b>						
Sales Volume	4,765,679	---	---	---	---	---
Sales Value	\$ 1,494,712	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Royalties	\$ 235,150	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
<b>Sulfur</b>						
Sales Volume	21,744,234	306,461	428,348	172,404	548,621	386,389
Sales Value	\$ 444,482,956	\$ 13,047,362	\$ 14,504,873	\$ 5,984,265	\$ 11,332,671	\$ 4,519,792
Royalties	\$ 47,929,146	\$ 498,936	\$ 702,674	\$ 227,221	\$ 417,323	\$ 53,656

**Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99	
						<b>Fluid Minerals</b>
						<b>Carbon Dioxide</b>
215,213,684	265,811,340	281,526,265	313,549,350	270,741,462	3,441,984,411	Sales Volume
\$ 134,878,890	\$ 153,048,946	\$ 158,127,554	\$ 183,591,495	\$ 152,986,552	\$ 2,279,745,456	Sales Value
\$ 8,812,504	\$ 100,806	\$ 8,916,169	\$ 11,176,342	\$ 9,138,746	\$ 152,998,916	Royalties
						<b>Gas</b>
6,648,547,855	7,172,656,668	7,286,734,560	7,037,483,209	7,240,692,643	191,945,910,152	Sales Volume
\$9,940,769,350	\$14,827,623,199	\$17,927,036,584	\$15,556,978,091	\$15,036,073,063	\$282,864,071,357	Sales Value
\$1,462,764,791	\$ 2,223,895,262	\$ 2,657,964,734	\$ 2,290,930,934	\$ 2,183,314,452	\$ 43,363,584,713	Royalties
						<b>Gas Lost</b>
277,205	141,500	135,174	2,392,489	1,475,538	146,883,897	Sales Volume
\$ 404,958	\$ 293,242	\$ 303,361	\$ 6,452,200	\$ 3,353,129	\$ 112,215,266	Sales Value
\$ 56,217	\$ 37,722	\$ 38,745	\$ 808,643	\$ 436,336	\$ 15,922,334	Royalties
						<b>Gas Plant Products</b>
2,939,577,149	2,822,146,043	2,965,655,190	2,514,824,530	2,794,105,135	66,005,517,738	Sales Volume
\$ 808,481,162	\$ 885,492,289	\$ 1,032,889,785	\$ 656,536,026	\$ 778,853,814	\$ 13,030,334,674	Sales Value
\$ 87,877,265	\$ 95,680,731	\$ 118,365,908	\$ 70,403,406	\$ 84,576,399	\$ 1,329,301,582	Royalties
						<b>Geothermal</b>
11,909,089	16,230,142	16,681,318	17,488,815	18,121,590	297,968,111	Sales Volume
\$ 169,895,486	\$ 181,998,237	\$ 184,536,321	\$ 169,669,582	\$ 74,956,560	\$ 2,229,127,253	Sales Value
\$ 18,751,552	\$ 19,897,700	\$ 20,799,765	\$ 18,076,526	\$ 8,550,365	\$ 255,257,129	Royalties
						<b>Hot Water</b>
3,468,301	7,674,351	7,636,466	1,017,494	8,602,109	44,207,604	Sales Volume
\$ 30,331,632	\$ 55,181,488	\$ 50,340,318	\$ 1,746,561	\$ 14,647,825	\$ 286,374,804	Sales Value
\$ 3,033,164	\$ 5,541,847	\$ 5,037,690	\$ 174,657	\$ 1,464,762	\$ 28,805,864	Royalties
						<b>Oil</b>
536,869,070	573,811,719	611,263,179	603,547,484	628,863,924	22,964,469,612	Sales Volume
\$8,298,441,403	\$10,543,557,155	\$11,414,280,940	\$ 7,797,213,537	\$ 8,074,204,468	\$258,479,603,518	Sales Value
\$1,176,250,348	\$ 1,499,523,768	\$ 1,605,762,863	\$ 1,072,675,622	\$ 1,094,333,400	\$ 38,186,781,125	Royalties
						<b>Oil Lost</b>
160	21	294	85,347	(84,881)	215,423	Sales Volume
\$ 2,463	\$ 374	\$ 5,833	\$ 720,118	\$ (716,090)	\$ 2,336,127	Sales Value
\$ 301	\$ 46	\$ 396	\$ 40,439	\$ (39,592)	\$ 286,192	Royalties
						<b>Salt</b>
---	---	---	---	---	4,765,679	Sales Volume
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,494,712	Sales Value
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 235,150	Royalties
						<b>Sulfur</b>
1,009,228	405,825	445,945	570,828	45,687	26,063,970	Sales Volume
\$ 25,591,489	\$ 13,155,708	\$ 11,096,489	\$ 15,121,706	\$ 755,868	\$ 559,593,179	Sales Value
\$ 433,550	\$ 106,516	\$ 129,394	\$ 311,386	\$ 123,675	\$ 50,933,477	Royalties

**Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Solid Minerals</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	2,402,762,354	280,555,712	285,091,697	266,654,618	285,655,007	321,441,148
Sales Value	\$27,720,998,552	\$3,329,228,862	\$3,164,154,889	\$3,077,048,672	\$3,129,392,646	\$3,410,169,599
Royalties	\$ 1,350,653,716	\$ 296,858,507	\$ 339,574,488	\$ 325,462,818	\$ 328,991,951	\$ 360,175,024
<b>Copper</b>						
Sales Volume	911,313	93,651	78,504	90,119	206,569	143,935
Sales Value	\$ 361,701,830	\$ 52,504,374	\$ 37,230,413	\$ 40,623,483	\$ 130,993,019	\$ 57,289,670
Royalties	\$ 25,418,803	\$ 4,046,888	\$ 2,715,230	\$ 3,513,480	\$ 6,772,006	\$ 6,280,584
<b>Fluorspar</b>						
Sales Volume	339,438	---	---	3,496	3,847	1,939
Sales Value	\$ 23,342,179	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 719,288	\$ 775,681	\$ 376,987
Royalties	\$ 957,037	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 35,964	\$ 38,784	\$ 18,849
<b>Lead</b>						
Sales Volume	13,159,728	280,823	215,953	167,304	199,450	229,218
Sales Value	\$ 2,416,487,106	\$ 146,498,457	\$ 87,231,904	\$ 66,590,237	\$ 57,246,709	\$ 81,522,051
Royalties	\$ 110,180,566	\$ 4,687,289	\$ 2,106,367	\$ 1,508,671	\$ 961,706	\$ 1,987,424
<b>Limestone</b>						
Sales Volume	3,988,016	207,356	256,805	246,401	262,128	186,086
Sales Value	\$ 7,245,621	\$ 841,373	\$ 1,114,285	\$ 1,026,012	\$ 1,093,503	\$ 799,369
Royalties	\$ 347,998	\$ 29,417	\$ 42,659	\$ 35,241	\$ 32,328	\$ 23,280
<b>Phosphate</b>						
Sales Volume	154,529,542	5,835,241	6,208,786	6,471,017	6,864,488	6,254,698
Sales Value	\$ 1,043,768,843	\$ 85,007,005	\$ 83,777,319	\$ 101,349,199	\$ 109,946,880	\$ 106,668,340
Royalties	\$ 68,009,566	\$ 5,228,048	\$ 5,642,299	\$ 6,134,113	\$ 6,587,612	\$ 5,428,686
<b>Potash</b>						
Sales Volume	142,920,348	2,093,271	2,296,713	2,138,404	1,723,404	1,648,408
Sales Value	\$ 4,471,123,661	\$ 163,663,592	\$ 184,997,349	\$ 173,323,254	\$ 137,891,972	\$ 133,076,516
Royalties	\$ 168,128,819	\$ 3,528,856	\$ 3,918,421	\$ 3,779,921	\$ 3,011,669	\$ 2,861,493
<b>Sand-Gravel</b>						
Sales Volume	180,372,094	7,859,658	7,382,073	6,080,793	9,939,991	10,815,517
Sales Value	\$ 266,855,228	\$ 33,066,534	\$ 27,815,019	\$ 23,908,340	\$ 27,895,035	\$ 29,774,009
Royalties	\$ 25,575,023	\$ 3,774,180	\$ 3,133,178	\$ 3,032,148	\$ 3,973,802	\$ 4,006,933
<b>Sodium</b>						
Sales Volume	96,287,818	4,736,360	5,164,066	5,188,240	4,627,313	5,184,639
Sales Value	\$ 4,248,657,758	\$ 372,148,844	\$ 399,059,980	\$ 428,065,377	\$ 361,171,340	\$ 381,268,530
Royalties	\$ 197,939,388	\$ 18,450,761	\$ 19,705,923	\$ 21,111,230	\$ 17,843,353	\$ 18,901,510
<b>Sulfur</b>						
Sales Volume	162,899	734,449	854,126	1,046,948	1,723,782	2,604,039
Sales Value	\$ 17,602,009	\$ 91,967,724	\$ 95,704,777	\$ 67,503,963	\$ 96,385,082	\$ 120,235,482
Royalties	\$ 2,939,536	\$ 4,598,386	\$ 4,785,239	\$ 3,818,434	\$ 6,734,921	\$ 10,493,136
<b>Uranium</b>						
Sales Volume	35,681,464	---	---	---	16,058	---
Sales Value	\$ 832,249,445	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 355,044	\$ ---
Royalties	\$ 112,719,540	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 54,368	\$ ---
<b>Zinc</b>						
Sales Volume	1,688,334	60,422	44,409	50,214	49,050	53,571
Sales Value	\$ 412,675,478	\$ 36,503,735	\$ 21,917,981	\$ 26,997,843	\$ 18,522,731	\$ 20,301,932
Royalties	\$ 17,424,439	\$ 1,298,791	\$ 763,277	\$ 991,687	\$ 671,738	\$ 793,054

**Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99	
						<b>Solid Minerals</b>
						<b>Coal</b>
376,879,813	354,493,320	362,553,730	371,099,522	414,464,380	5,721,651,301	Sales Volume
\$ 3,453,241,344	\$ 3,451,790,806	\$ 3,362,792,224	\$ 3,283,337,510	\$ 3,492,247,141	\$ 60,874,402,245	Sales Value
\$ 369,295,252	\$ 364,948,773	\$ 352,178,744	\$ 345,734,171	\$ 372,392,664	\$ 4,806,266,108	Royalties
						<b>Copper</b>
77,229	66,413	55,232	49,982	131,293	1,904,240	Sales Volume
\$ 54,653,510	\$ 30,788,634	\$ 25,979,180	\$ 13,975,999	\$ 31,853,578	\$ 837,593,690	Sales Value
\$ 5,574,571	\$ 2,004,305	\$ 1,779,190	\$ 702,570	\$ 1,608,282	\$ 60,415,909	Royalties
						<b>Fluorspar</b>
1,594	2,328	---	---	---	352,642	Sales Volume
\$ 314,783	\$ 458,213	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 25,987,131	Sales Value
\$ 15,739	\$ 22,911	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,089,284	Royalties
						<b>Lead</b>
218,726	287,680	241,880	251,929	275,318	15,528,009	Sales Volume
\$ 97,091,084	\$ 154,014,802	\$ 118,716,484	\$ 108,467,179	\$ 120,443,652	\$ 3,454,309,665	Sales Value
\$ 2,723,500	\$ 4,629,377	\$ 2,909,887	\$ 2,618,566	\$ 2,844,454	\$ 137,157,807	Royalties
						<b>Limestone</b>
149,438	351,863	205,955	103,009	3,840	5,960,897	Sales Volume
\$ 666,567	\$ 1,778,655	\$ 992,610	\$ 551,937	\$ 33,094	\$ 16,143,026	Sales Value
\$ 23,804	\$ 60,431	\$ 34,108	\$ 20,085	\$ 1,655	\$ 651,006	Royalties
						<b>Phosphate</b>
5,562,085	5,604,139	4,630,695	5,654,465	5,771,879	213,387,035	Sales Volume
\$ 99,612,759	\$ 92,966,868	\$ 80,782,370	\$ 102,634,940	\$ 94,121,338	\$ 2,000,635,861	Sales Value
\$ 5,015,537	\$ 4,663,347	\$ 4,040,417	\$ 5,131,880	\$ 4,702,869	\$ 120,584,374	Royalties
						<b>Potash</b>
876,078	1,206,571	1,420,842	1,263,589	1,355,869	158,943,497	Sales Volume
\$ 77,430,929	\$ 105,094,288	\$ 128,147,803	\$ 125,525,273	\$ 135,646,302	\$ 5,835,920,939	Sales Value
\$ 1,766,449	\$ 2,056,433	\$ 2,308,243	\$ 2,433,423	\$ 2,714,900	\$ 196,508,627	Royalties
						<b>Sand-Gravel</b>
8,410,961	9,776,769	8,004,495	10,052,854	9,706,561	268,401,766	Sales Volume
\$ 33,815,711	\$ 38,791,892	\$ 33,774,916	\$ 41,764,118	\$ 40,855,033	\$ 598,315,835	Sales Value
\$ 4,241,855	\$ 5,079,399	\$ 4,773,506	\$ 6,048,315	\$ 6,011,057	\$ 69,649,396	Royalties
						<b>Sodium</b>
5,619,249	6,583,666	5,221,338	5,012,178	5,642,565	149,267,432	Sales Volume
\$ 426,317,140	\$ 512,947,154	\$ 378,807,078	\$ 359,074,943	\$ 360,152,400	\$ 8,227,670,544	Sales Value
\$ 21,107,731	\$ 25,943,941	\$ 20,472,559	\$ 19,491,693	\$ 20,140,192	\$ 401,108,281	Royalties
						<b>Sulfur</b>
2,043,500	1,927,255	2,267,523	1,620,480	1,613,827	16,598,828	Sales Volume
\$ 143,110,045	\$ 111,898,666	\$ 124,428,592	\$ 86,504,919	\$ 90,954,745	\$ 1,046,296,004	Sales Value
\$ 12,660,208	\$ 11,348,260	\$ 10,325,282	\$ 7,769,180	\$ 7,900,516	\$ 83,373,098	Royalties
						<b>Uranium</b>
---	---	---	---	---	35,697,522	Sales Volume
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 832,604,489	Sales Value
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 112,773,908	Royalties
						<b>Zinc</b>
57,905	58,836	40,893	58,147	72,419	2,234,200	Sales Volume
\$ 26,114,116	\$ 28,588,321	\$ 28,411,210	\$ 31,414,428	\$ 37,674,462	\$ 689,122,237	Sales Value
\$ 922,844	\$ 934,658	\$ 976,461	\$ 1,033,200	\$ 1,168,131	\$ 26,978,280	Royalties

**Table 10. Summary of selected Calendar Year 1999 mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production**

	U.S. Total	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	American Indian	Federal and American Indian Total
<b>Coal</b>					
Sales Volume . . . . .	1,094	---	387	27	414
% U.S. Total Production . . . . .		---	35.4	2.5	37.9
<b>Gas</b>					
Sales Volume . . . . .	19,610	4,992	1,957	291	7,240
% U.S. Total Production . . . . .		25.5	10.0	1.5	37.0
<b>Lead</b>					
Sales Volume . . . . .	557	---	275	---	275
% U.S. Total Production . . . . .		---	49.4	---	49.4
<b>Oil</b>					
Sales Volume . . . . .	2,163	513	104	12	629
% U.S. Total Production . . . . .		23.7	4.8	0.6	29.1
<b>Phosphate</b>					
Sales Volume . . . . .	44,864	---	5,772	---	5,772
% U.S. Total Production . . . . .		---	12.9	---	12.9
<b>Potash</b>					
Sales Volume . . . . .	2,756	---	1,356	---	1,356
% U.S. Total Production . . . . .		---	49.2	---	49.2
<b>Sodium</b>					
Sales Volume . . . . .	11,574	---	5,643	---	5,643
% U.S. Total Production . . . . .		---	48.8	---	48.8

NOTE: 1999 U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; and lead, phosphate, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons. U.S. potash and sodium production estimates for 1999 have been rounded to within 100,000 tons to avoid disclosing proprietary data. Federal and American Indian totals are accurate.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Mineral Commodity Summaries," U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and American Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.

**Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-99**

	U.S. Total	Federal and American Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
<b>Coal</b>			
1950-89 .....	22,830	2,209	9.7
1990 .....	1,029	281	27.3
1991 .....	996	285	28.6
1992 .....	998	267	26.8
1993 .....	945	286	30.3
1994 .....	1,034	322	31.1
1995 .....	1,033	377	36.5
1996 .....	1,064	354	33.3
1997 .....	1,090	363	33.3
1998 .....	1,118	371	33.2
1999 .....	<u>1,094</u>	<u>414</u>	37.9
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>33,231</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>Gas</b>			
1950-89 .....	646,385	123,015	19.0
1990 .....	18,594	6,421	34.5
1991 .....	18,532	5,862	31.6
1992 .....	18,712	6,125	32.7
1993 .....	18,982	6,431	33.9
1994 .....	19,710	6,655	33.8
1995 .....	19,506	6,648	34.1
1996 .....	19,812	7,172	36.2
1997 .....	19,866	7,287	36.7
1998 .....	19,646	7,037	35.8
1999 .....	<u>19,610</u>	<u>7,240</u>	37.0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>839,355</b>	<b>189,893</b>	<b>22.6</b>
<b>Lead</b>			
1950-89 .....	15,615	9,501	60.8
1990 .....	534	281	52.6
1991 .....	514	216	42.0
1992 .....	438	167	38.1
1993 .....	391	199	50.9
1994 .....	400	229	57.3
1995 .....	425	219	51.5
1996 .....	470	288	61.3
1997 .....	494	242	49.0
1998 .....	530	252	47.5
1999 .....	<u>557</u>	<u>275</u>	49.4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20,368</b>	<b>11,869</b>	<b>58.3</b>

**Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-99 (cont.)**

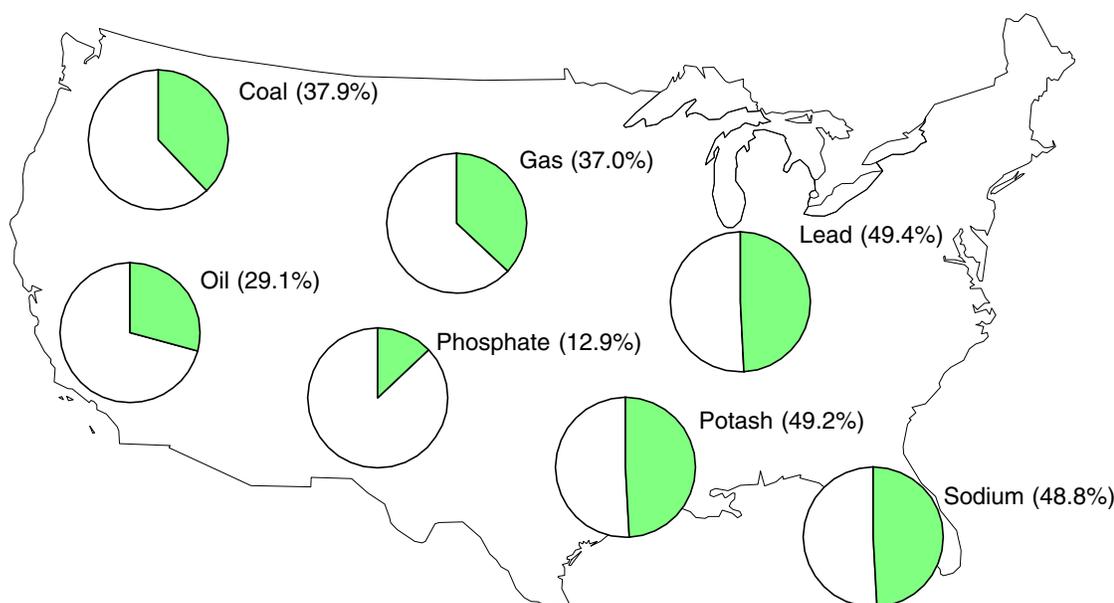
	U.S. Total	Federal and American Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
<b><i>Oil</i></b>			
1950-89 .....	116,528	16,100	13.8
1990 .....	2,685	485	18.1
1991 .....	2,707	463	17.1
1992 .....	2,617	502	19.2
1993 .....	2,499	505	20.2
1994 .....	2,432	502	20.6
1995 .....	2,394	537	22.4
1996 .....	2,360	574	24.3
1997 .....	2,355	611	25.9
1998 .....	2,282	604	26.5
1999 .....	<u>2,163</u>	<u>629</u>	29.1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>141,022</b>	<b>21,512</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b><i>Phosphate</i></b>			
1950-89 .....	1,331,638	144,147	10.8
1990 .....	51,084	5,836	11.4
1991 .....	53,017	6,209	11.7
1992 .....	51,770	6,471	12.5
1993 .....	39,125	6,864	17.5
1994 .....	45,305	6,255	13.8
1995 .....	47,950	5,562	11.6
1996 .....	50,045	5,604	11.2
1997 .....	50,596	4,631	9.2
1998 .....	48,722	5,654	11.6
1999 .....	<u>44,864</u>	<u>5,772</u>	12.9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,814,116</b>	<b>203,005</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b><i>Potash</i></b>			
1950-89 .....	147,733	119,478	80.9
1990 .....	3,132	2,093	66.8
1991 .....	3,799	2,297	60.5
1992 .....	3,683	2,138	58.1
1993 .....	3,384	1,723	50.9
1994 .....	3,120	1,648	52.8
1995 .....	3,362	876	26.1
1996 .....	3,185	1,207	37.9
1997 .....	3,196	1,421	44.5
1998 .....	3,306	1,264	38.2
1999 .....	<u>2,756</u>	<u>1,356</u>	49.2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>180,656</b>	<b>135,501</b>	<b>75.0</b>

**Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-99 (cont.)**

	U.S. Total	Federal and American Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
<b>Sodium</b>			
1950-89 .....	176,964	89,128	50.4
1990 .....	10,478	4,736	45.2
1991 .....	10,317	5,164	50.1
1992 .....	10,710	5,188	48.4
1993 .....	10,237	4,627	45.2
1994 .....	10,602	5,185	48.9
1995 .....	11,494	5,619	48.9
1996 .....	11,581	6,584	56.9
1997 .....	12,145	5,221	43.0
1998 .....	11,464	5,012	43.7
1999 .....	<u>11,574</u>	<u>5,643</u>	48.8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>287,566</b>	<b>142,107</b>	<b>49.4</b>

NOTE: 1999 U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; and lead, phosphate, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons. U.S. potash production estimates for the period 1997-99 and U.S. sodium production estimates for the period 1998-99 have been rounded to within 100,000 tons to avoid disclosing proprietary data. Federal and American Indian totals are accurate.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Mineral Commodity Summaries," U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and American Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.



**Figure 12. Federal and American Indian sales volume as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Year 1999**

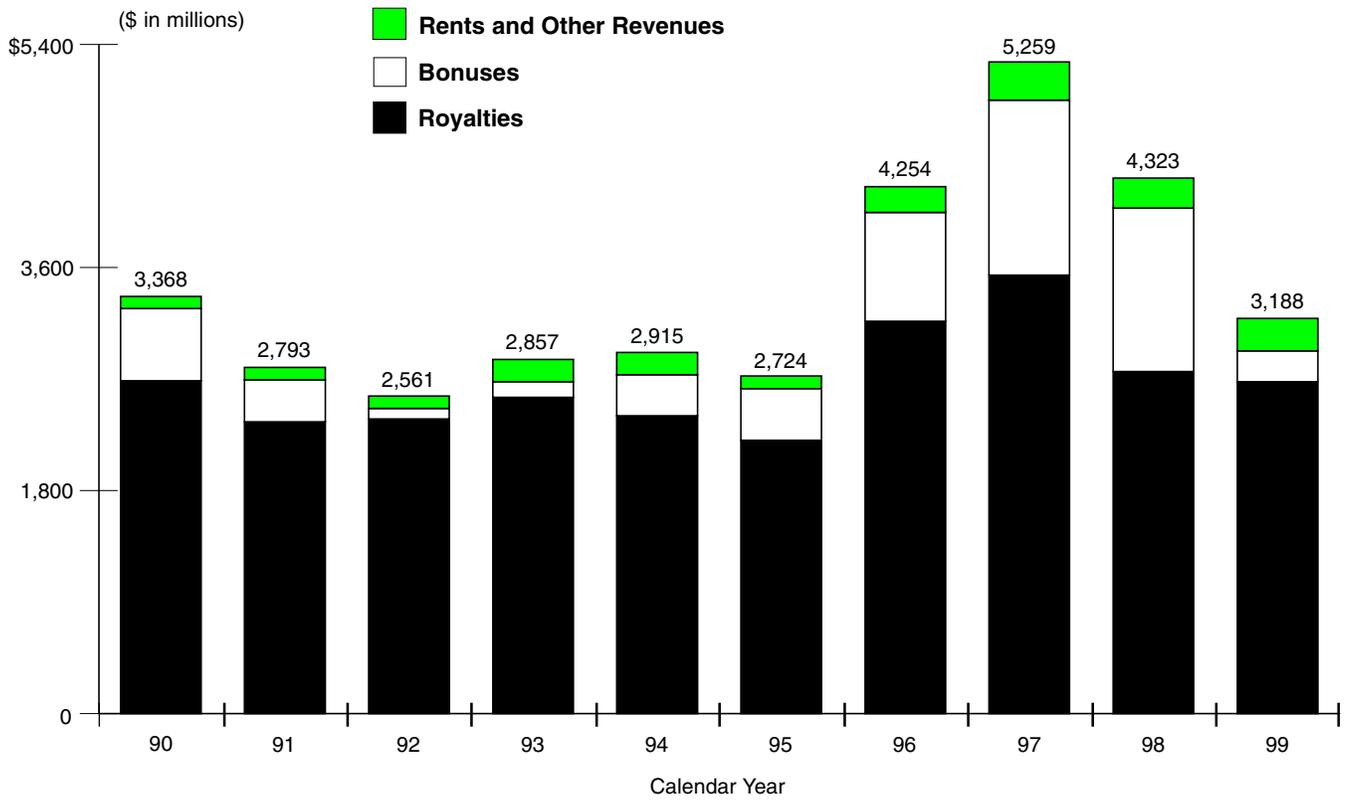


Figure 13. Revenues from Federal offshore leases by source, 1990-99

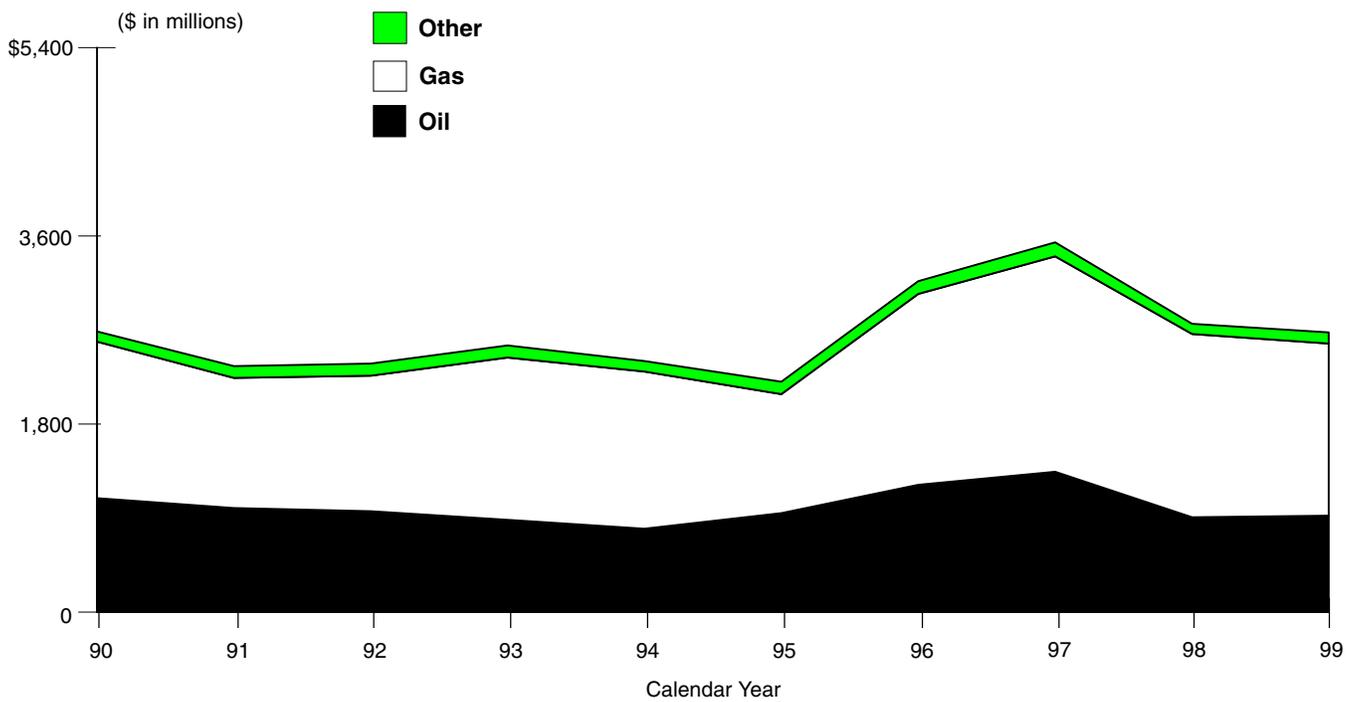


Figure 14. Royalties from Federal offshore leases by commodity, 1990-99

# Federal Offshore Mineral Revenues

Revenues from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues fell 26.2 percent, from \$4.3 billion in 1998 to \$3.2 billion in 1999 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 13). The decline was primarily due to a reduction in revenues collected from offshore oil and gas competitive lease sales and to lower gas prices. The \$3.2 billion in Federal offshore revenues represented 69.9 percent of the \$4.6 billion cumulative revenues collected on all Federal and American Indian mineral leases in 1999 (tables 2 and 3).

Total Federal offshore royalties were down 3 percent, or \$83 million, from 1998 to 1999. Gas royalties fell \$106.1 million, or 5.9 percent, during the period. The decline was offset by a \$14.1 million increase in oil royalties and a \$9 million increase in royalties from other commodities (table 3). Offshore gas royalties accounted for 77.4 percent of all gas royalties collected, while offshore oil royalties produced 84.3 percent of all oil royalties collected and disbursed by the U.S. Department of the Interior from Federal and American Indian lands in 1999 (table 3 and figure 18).

Royalty rates for Federal offshore resources generally range between 12.5 and 16.7 percent of sales value, with most leases employing the 16.7 percent royalty rate. One exception involves net profit share leases (NPSL), introduced in the early 1980's. Under NPSL terms, payors must report the sales volume and sales value from a lease but do not owe a profit share payment until aggregate lease revenues exceed costs. In 1999, payors reported approximately 0.4 percent of oil and 0.6 percent of gas sales volumes from NPSL's on which profit share payments were not due. Although the percentage profit share extends up to 50 percent for existing leases, no NPSL's reached a profitable status until 1988, and only a few profitable leases existed in 1999.

Federal offshore oil sales volume rose 7.7 percent, from 476.7 million barrels in 1998 to 513.3 million barrels in 1999 (table 17). A 35.2 million barrel increase in the Gulf of Mexico was augmented by a 1.4 million barrel increase on the California OCS. The additional volume in the Gulf of Mexico is a result of an increase in deep water oil production in 1999. A number of new deep water fields went into production during the year, including the Allegheny, Angus, Dulcimer, Ewing Bank,

Gemini, Genesis, Macaroni, Pluto, Ursa, and Virgo Fields. The increase on the California OCS reversed a 4-year downward trend. Crude oil reserves in the older Point Arguello Field continue to deplete. The Santa Ynez Unit consists of three fields: Hondo, Pescado, and Sacate. There has been limited drilling activity on the Hondo and Pescado Fields in recent years. New wells in the Sacate Field went into production in 1999 accounting for much of the increase in California OCS sales volume.

Oil royalties rose 1.6 percent, or \$14.1 million, from 1998 to 1999 (figure 15 and table 17). The disparity between the 7.7 percent increase in sales volume and the 1.6 percent increase in royalty collections is due, in part, to an effort to replenish the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). The Royalty Management Program will take approximately 14 million barrels in kind (a volume of the commodity) rather than in value (cash) in 1999 and an additional 14 million barrels in the first half of 2000 for transfer to the SPR. This will equate to approximately 100 million barrels in sales volume in 1999 and an additional 100 million barrels in sales volume in the first half of 2000. The payors report sales volume for the leases; however, the payors do not report sales value nor royalty value for the leases. This materially reduces oil sales value and royalty value in the Gulf of Mexico. No royalty oil will be transferred from areas subject to revenue sharing with the States. There will consequently be no effect on State revenues.

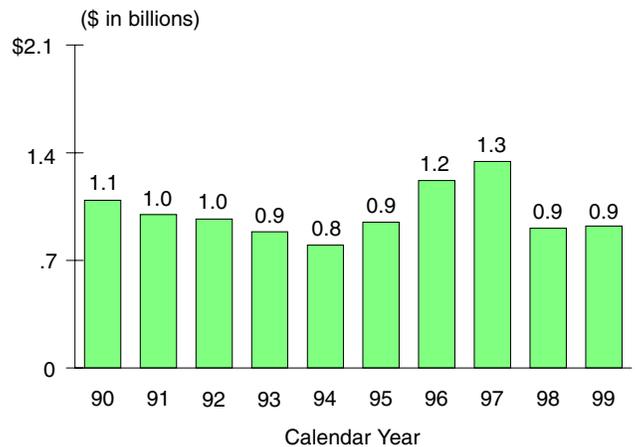
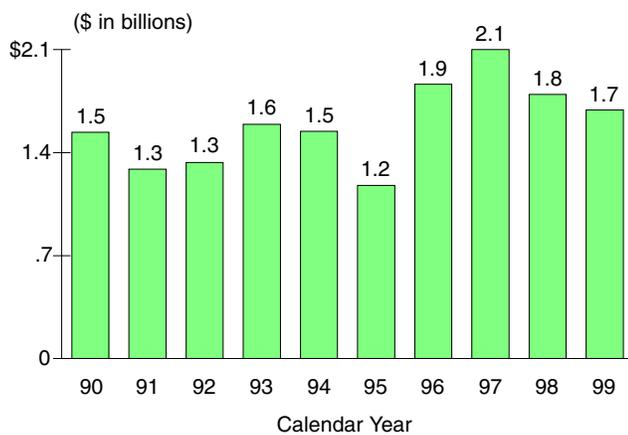


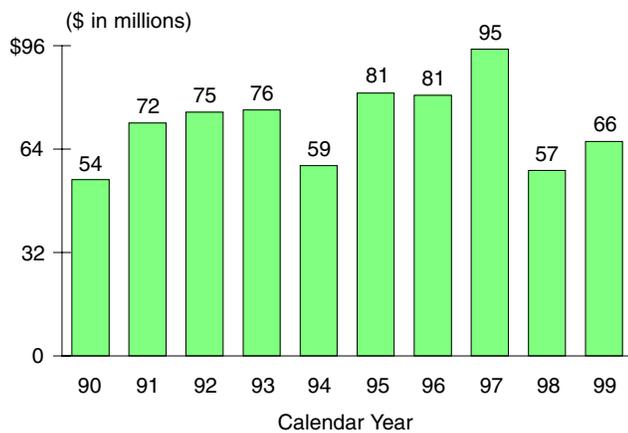
Figure 15. Federal offshore oil royalties, 1990-99

Offshore natural gas sales volume was up 3.2 percent, or 157 million Mcf, from 1998 to 1999; however, gas royalties fell 5.9 percent, from \$1.8 billion in 1998 to \$1.7 billion in 1999 (figure 16 and table 17). The DOE reports that storage levels in 1999 were above 1998 figures through much of the year due to unusually mild winter weather that resulted in below-normal heating demand. High cooling demand in the summer months temporarily reduced supplies. Unusually mild weather in November resulted in net injections to underground storage, a circumstance usually not seen that late in the year. Increased storage levels, relative to demand, sent prices tumbling from August through December. Royalties from natural gas continue to provide the largest source of OCS mineral income (table 3 and figure 14).



**Figure 16. Federal offshore gas royalties, 1990-99**

Royalties from Federal offshore minerals other than oil and gas jumped 15.7 percent, from \$57.4 million in 1998 to \$66.4 million in 1999 (figure 17 and table 17).



**Figure 17. Federal offshore other royalties, 1990-99**

A significant increase in gas plant products and a modest rise in sulfur royalties were offset, in part, by a decline in royalties from gas lost, or gas that was flared or vented.

Rent collections fell from \$258.5 million in 1998 to \$207.5 million in 1999 (table 18). The decline reflects the reduction of 531 producing and nonproducing oil and gas leases with an attendant reduction of 2.6 million acres on the OCS during the period (table 44).

The Minerals Management Service divides the OCS into four regions for lease administration: Alaska, Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific. The regions are then divided into multiple planning areas. The Atlantic region is administered by the Gulf of Mexico Office.

Bonus revenues from offshore competitive oil and gas lease sales fell 81.1 percent, from \$1.3 billion in 1998 to \$249.3 million in 1999 (table 20 and figure 20). Offshore bonus receipts reached a 12-year high during the period 1997-98 with nearly 16 million acres leased. Bonus revenues fell in 1999 with depressed oil and gas prices in the first half of the year and record levels of offshore leasing in the prior 2 years which depleted the available inventory of unleased tracts. Two sales were conducted on the Gulf of Mexico OCS in 1999. No competitive lease sales have been conducted on the Alaska OCS since 1998, on the Atlantic OCS since 1983, or on the Pacific OCS since 1984 (table 19 and figure 20).

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration totaled \$53.6 million in 1999 (table 21).

There were 7,747 offshore leases, licenses, and permits on 40.6 million acres under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior at the end of 1999 (tables 43 and 44). This included 1,841 producing or producible Federal offshore oil and gas leases on 8.7 million acres (tables 37 and 38).

Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico employ American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard State Codes for offshore lands. These include both State areas identified by API and a general entry, "Gulf of Mexico," for areas beyond the standard API State areas. Revenues from leases issued before 1996 that were previously identified with a particular State will continue to be listed under that State.

**Table 12. Calendar Year 1999 summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas .....	4,992,363,948	\$10,869,610,654	\$1,689,088,833
Gas Lost .....	1,412,294	3,241,412	422,561
Gas Plant Products .....	1,593,760,207	478,455,418	57,921,023
Oil .....	513,317,586	6,459,654,960	922,653,396
Oil Lost .....	---	---	---
Salt .....	---	---	---
Sulfur .....	1,689,527	<u>93,098,161</u>	<u>8,030,256</u>
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$17,904,060,605</b>	<b>\$2,678,116,069</b>

NOTE: Royalty collections from oil from offshore lands in the Gulf of Mexico began declining in May of Calendar Year (CY) 1999. The Royalty Management Program (RMP) is taking oil royalties "in kind" (a volume of the commodity) rather than "in value" (cash) to replenish the Department of Energy Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The RMP will take approximately 14 million barrels "in kind" in CY 1999 and an additional 14 million barrels in the first half of CY 2000. This will equate to approximately 100 million barrels in sales volume in CY 1999 and an additional 100 million barrels in sales volume in the first half of CY 2000. The payors report sales volume for the leases; however, the payors do not report sales value nor royalty value for the leases. This materially reduces oil sales value and oil royalty value in the table for affected States and areas in the Gulf of Mexico.

**Table 13. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-99**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas .....	135,757,682,390	\$220,130,414,345	\$35,659,519,781
Gas Lost .....	122,134,983	99,753,607	15,274,698
Gas Plant Products .....	34,796,758,186	7,719,779,219	919,310,489
Oil .....	12,561,375,993	173,193,603,826	27,525,502,385
Oil Lost .....	88,499	822,824	136,094
Salt .....	5,915,959	1,422,193	175,512
Sulfur .....	32,139,437	<u>1,449,081,173</u>	<u>129,085,762</u>
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$402,594,877,187</b>	<b>\$64,249,004,721</b>

**Table 14. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases**

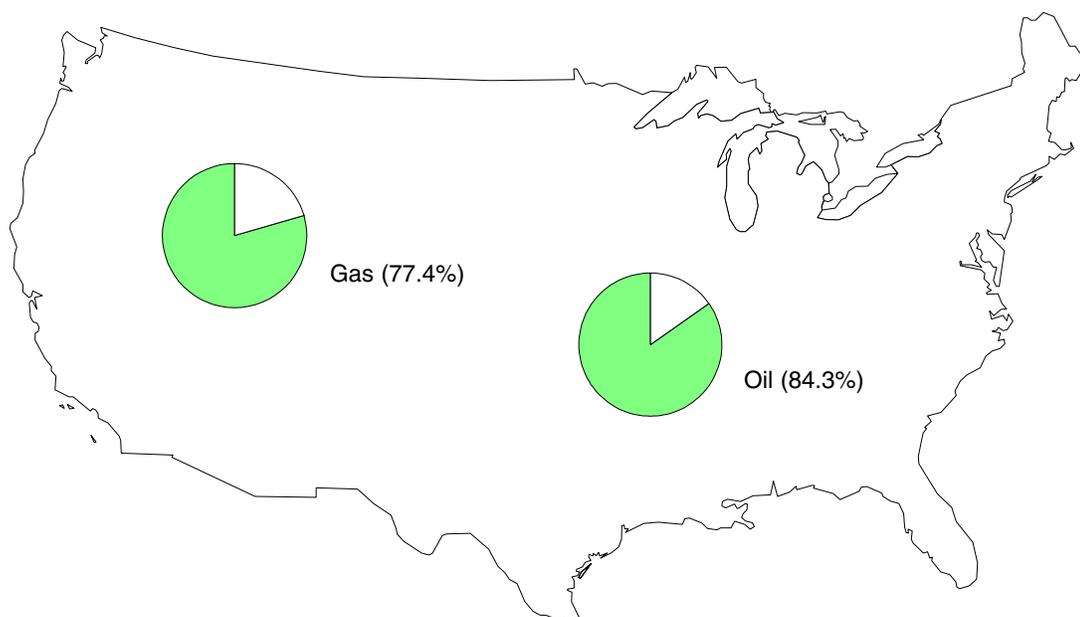
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Alabama</b>			
Gas .....	122,930,281	\$ 272,112,910	\$ 42,793,922
Gas Plant Products .....	32,439,146	10,827,825	1,469,244
Oil .....	22,912	168,539	28,084
Sulfur .....	62,524	2,116,171	127,587
Subtotal .....		\$ 285,225,445	\$ 44,418,837
<b>Alaska</b>			
Gas .....	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Oil .....	---	---	---
Subtotal .....	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
<b>California</b>			
Gas .....	37,261,450	\$ 97,575,927	\$ 14,821,571
Gas Lost .....	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products .....	25,024,930	7,945,882	524,826
Oil .....	42,071,101	442,378,207	58,052,352
Sulfur .....	13,176	27,245	2,153
Subtotal .....		\$ 547,927,261	\$ 73,400,902
<b>Gulf of Mexico</b>			
Gas .....	11,958,287	\$ 27,714,664	\$ 2,032,593
Gas Lost .....	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products .....	---	---	---
Oil .....	52	814	129
Sulfur .....	---	---	---
Subtotal .....		\$ 27,715,478	\$ 2,032,722
<b>Louisiana</b>			
Gas .....	3,987,022,817	\$ 8,694,649,744	\$1,340,535,822
Gas Lost .....	1,412,294	3,241,412	422,561
Gas Plant Products .....	1,481,290,869	443,237,517	53,831,682
Oil .....	451,391,454	5,767,475,455	825,559,684
Oil Lost .....	---	---	---
Salt .....	---	---	---
Sulfur .....	1,613,827	90,954,745	7,900,516
Subtotal .....		\$14,999,558,873	\$2,228,250,265
<b>Mississippi</b>			
Gas .....	19,066,235	\$ 39,522,134	\$ 6,539,476
Oil .....	---	---	---
Subtotal .....		\$ 39,522,134	\$ 6,539,476

**Table 14. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases (cont.)**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Texas</b>			
Gas .....	814,124,878	\$ 1,738,035,275	\$ 282,365,449
Gas Lost .....	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products .....	55,005,262	16,444,194	2,095,271
Oil .....	19,832,067	249,631,945	39,013,147
Oil Lost .....	---	---	---
Subtotal .....		<u>\$ 2,004,111,414</u>	<u>\$ 323,473,867</u>
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$17,904,060,605</b>	<b>\$2,678,116,069</b>

NOTE: Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico employ American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard State Codes for offshore lands. These include both State areas identified by API and a general entry, "Gulf of Mexico," for areas beyond the standard API State areas. Revenues from leases issued before 1996 that were previously identified with a particular State area continue to be listed under that State in this report.

Royalty collections from oil from offshore lands in the Gulf of Mexico began declining in May of Calendar Year (CY) 1999. The Royalty Management Program (RMP) is taking oil royalties "in kind" (a volume of the commodity) rather than "in value" (cash) to replenish the Department of Energy Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The RMP will take approximately 14 million barrels "in kind" in CY 1999 and an additional 14 million barrels in the first half of CY 2000. This will equate to approximately 100 million barrels in sales volume in CY 1999 and an additional 100 million barrels in sales volume in the first half of CY 2000. The payors report sales volume for the leases; however, the payors do not report sales value nor royalty value for the leases. This materially reduces oil sales value and oil royalty value in the table for affected States and areas in the Gulf of Mexico.



**Figure 18. Federal offshore royalties as a percentage of total Federal and American Indian royalties from oil and gas, Calendar Year 1999**

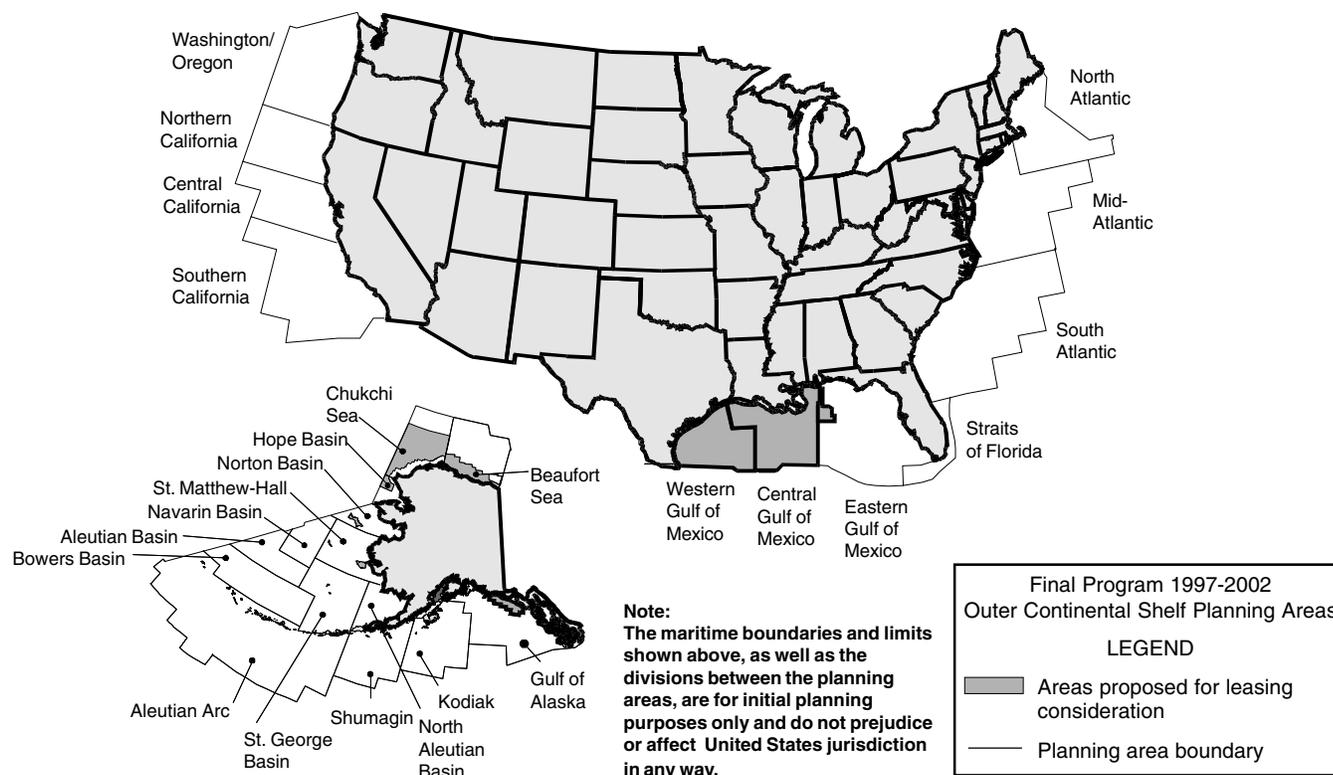
**Table 15. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-99**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Alabama</b>			
Gas .....	856,409,929	\$ 1,881,539,632	\$ 302,092,714
Gas Plant Products .....	38,224,698	12,551,103	1,639,743
Oil .....	157,242	1,438,257	226,459
Sulfur .....	174,063	6,519,276	461,425
Subtotal .....		\$ 1,902,048,268	\$ 304,420,341
<b>Alaska</b>			
Gas .....	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Oil .....	2,137	31,846	3,981
Subtotal .....		\$ 31,846	\$ 3,981
<b>California</b>			
Gas .....	729,392,554	\$ 1,727,723,759	\$ 284,843,489
Gas Lost .....	102,288	312,741	74,846
Gas Plant Products .....	226,596,013	73,854,895	3,442,719
Oil .....	959,251,935	11,151,119,657	1,929,708,828
Sulfur .....	23,245	74,347	4,624
Subtotal .....		\$ 12,953,085,399	\$ 2,218,074,506
<b>Gulf of Mexico</b>			
Gas .....	21,260,210	\$ 50,697,096	\$ 4,725,218
Gas Lost .....	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products .....	---	---	---
Oil .....	9,900	170,848	27,702
Oil Lost .....	---	---	---
Subtotal .....		\$ 50,867,944	\$ 4,752,920
<b>Louisiana</b>			
Gas .....	112,245,588,864	\$171,576,931,027	\$27,544,919,154
Gas Lost .....	119,411,629	95,484,905	14,541,079
Gas Plant Products .....	32,902,120,270	7,249,922,536	864,695,004
Oil .....	11,162,234,083	153,436,877,775	24,234,256,338
Oil Lost .....	83,969	758,487	125,398
Salt .....	5,915,959	1,422,193	175,512
Sulfur .....	31,942,129	1,442,487,550	128,619,713
Subtotal .....		\$333,803,884,473	\$52,787,332,198
<b>Mississippi</b>			
Gas .....	64,617,676	\$ 144,897,206	\$ 24,212,773
Oil .....	453	7,094	1,182
Subtotal .....		\$ 144,904,300	\$ 24,213,955

**Table 15. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-99 (cont.)**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Texas</b>			
Gas .....	21,840,413,157	\$ 44,748,625,625	\$ 7,498,726,433
Gas Lost .....	2,621,066	3,955,961	658,773
Gas Plant Products .....	1,629,817,205	383,450,685	49,533,023
Oil .....	439,720,243	8,603,958,349	1,361,277,895
Oil Lost .....	4,530	64,337	10,696
Subtotal .....		\$ 53,740,054,957	\$ 8,910,206,820
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$402,594,877,187</b>	<b>\$64,249,004,721</b>

NOTE: Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico employ American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard State Codes for offshore lands. These include both State areas identified by API and a general entry, "Gulf of Mexico," for areas beyond the standard API State areas. Revenues from leases issued before 1996 that were previously identified with a particular State area continue to be listed under that State in this report.



**Figure 19. Map of Federal offshore regions in current oil and gas leasing program**

**Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-99**

<i>Alabama</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Gas</b>			
1953-92 .....	67,280,071	\$ 121,995,233	\$ 18,743,011
1993 .....	76,561,233	167,413,886	27,791,761
1994 .....	102,295,379	207,700,582	33,287,070
1995 .....	108,695,954	174,665,774	27,469,371
1996 .....	112,048,651	273,898,942	44,278,290
1997 .....	137,765,838	359,653,980	58,289,251
1998 .....	128,832,522	304,098,325	49,440,038
1999 .....	<u>122,930,281</u>	<u>272,112,910</u>	<u>42,793,922</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>856,409,929</b>	<b>\$1,881,539,632</b>	<b>\$302,092,714</b>
<b>Oil</b>			
1953-92 .....	3,209	\$ 58,687	\$ 9,742
1993 .....	2,630	44,002	3,837
1994 .....	46,112	569,020	90,730
1995 .....	18,088	130,067	19,039
1996 .....	19,306	133,345	19,507
1997 .....	26,638	197,390	32,721
1998 .....	18,347	137,207	22,799
1999 .....	<u>22,912</u>	<u>168,539</u>	<u>28,084</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>157,242</b>	<b>\$ 1,438,257</b>	<b>\$ 226,459</b>
<b>Other</b>			
1953-92 .....	N/A	\$ 9,464	\$ 1,116
1993 .....	N/A	9,407	533
1994 .....	N/A	164,593	13,747
1995 .....	N/A	753,609	70,559
1996 .....	N/A	1,190,829	60,238
1997 .....	N/A	1,936,007	186,835
1998 .....	N/A	2,062,474	171,309
1999 .....	N/A	<u>12,943,996</u>	<u>1,596,831</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ 19,070,379</b>	<b>\$ 2,101,168</b>

**Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-99 (cont.)**

<i>Alaska</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Gas</b>			
1953-93 .....	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994 .....	---	---	---
1995 .....	---	---	---
1996 .....	---	---	---
1997 .....	---	---	---
1998 .....	---	---	---
1999 .....	---	---	---
<b>Total</b> .....	---	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>
<b>Oil</b>			
1953-93 .....	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994 .....	---	---	---
1995 .....	---	---	---
1996 .....	---	---	---
1997 .....	2,137	31,846	3,981
1998 .....	---	---	---
1999 .....	---	---	---
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,137</b>	<b>\$31,846</b>	<b>\$3,981</b>
<b>Other</b>			
1953-93 .....	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994 .....	N/A	---	---
1995 .....	N/A	---	---
1996 .....	N/A	---	---
1997 .....	N/A	---	---
1998 .....	N/A	---	---
1999 .....	N/A	---	---
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>

**Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-99 (cont.)**

<i>California</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Gas</b>			
1953-89 .....	346,936,232	\$ 786,457,403	\$ 139,719,604
1990 .....	38,531,764	107,345,547	17,822,908
1991 .....	40,626,577	116,722,285	19,536,916
1992 .....	40,873,660	111,075,007	18,325,587
1993 .....	42,082,090	116,076,588	16,859,977
1994 .....	41,679,064	100,051,242	13,375,225
1995 .....	36,425,501	62,967,836	9,205,331
1996 .....	37,822,941	68,841,548	10,303,944
1997 .....	40,722,084	100,133,706	15,608,045
1998 .....	26,431,191	60,476,670	9,264,381
1999 .....	37,261,450	97,575,927	14,821,571
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>729,392,554</b>	<b>\$ 1,727,723,759</b>	<b>\$ 284,843,489</b>
<b>Oil</b>			
1953-89 .....	468,217,256	\$ 5,515,631,536	\$1,064,096,518
1990 .....	33,312,719	540,919,648	94,552,896
1991 .....	29,146,090	359,942,223	64,141,789
1992 .....	41,222,801	475,004,760	71,952,589
1993 .....	50,078,144	500,723,181	70,532,436
1994 .....	57,229,464	530,007,444	78,969,744
1995 .....	71,254,440	778,309,571	117,443,113
1996 .....	67,804,200	861,967,087	135,657,660
1997 .....	58,279,489	803,065,319	125,761,928
1998 .....	40,636,231	343,170,681	48,547,803
1999 .....	42,071,101	442,378,207	58,052,352
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>959,251,935</b>	<b>\$11,151,119,657</b>	<b>\$1,929,708,828</b>
<b>Other</b>			
1953-89 .....	N/A	\$ 2,070,638	\$ 216,676
1990 .....	N/A	1,211,010	103,490
1991 .....	N/A	2,319,136	187,910
1992 .....	N/A	1,351,882	76,360
1993 .....	N/A	8,126,456	202,481
1994 .....	N/A	10,198,793	368,423
1995 .....	N/A	13,902,653	604,101
1996 .....	N/A	8,042,824	305,206
1997 .....	N/A	8,632,105	404,684
1998 .....	N/A	10,413,359	525,879
1999 .....	N/A	7,973,127	526,979
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ 74,241,983</b>	<b>\$ 3,522,189</b>

**Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-99 (cont.)**

<i>Gulf of Mexico</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Gas</b>			
1953-93 .....	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994 .....	---	---	---
1995 .....	---	---	---
1996 .....	---	---	---
1997 .....	1,704,279	4,350,838	685,803
1998 .....	7,597,644	18,631,594	2,006,822
1999 .....	<u>11,958,287</u>	<u>27,714,664</u>	<u>2,032,593</u>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>21,260,210</b>	<b>\$50,697,096</b>	<b>\$4,725,218</b>
<b>Oil</b>			
1953-93 .....	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994 .....	---	---	---
1995 .....	---	---	---
1996 .....	---	---	---
1997 .....	3,148	58,239	9,475
1998 .....	6,700	111,795	18,098
1999 .....	<u>52</u>	<u>814</u>	<u>129</u>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9,900</b>	<b>\$ 170,848</b>	<b>\$ 27,702</b>
<b>Other</b>			
1953-93 .....	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994 .....	N/A	---	---
1995 .....	N/A	---	---
1996 .....	N/A	---	---
1997 .....	N/A	---	---
1998 .....	N/A	---	---
1999 .....	N/A	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>

NOTE: Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico employ American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard State Codes for offshore lands. These include both State areas identified by API and a general entry, "Gulf of Mexico," for areas beyond the standard API State areas. Revenues from leases issued before 1996 that were previously identified with a particular State area continue to be listed under that State in this report.

**Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-99 (cont.)**

<i>Louisiana</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Gas</b>			
1953-89 .....	75,807,381,805	\$ 95,127,398,998	\$15,490,075,358
1990 .....	3,706,324,044	6,914,198,999	1,116,561,923
1991 .....	3,289,968,602	5,811,082,617	938,334,655
1992 .....	3,338,101,447	5,903,755,520	952,478,988
1993 .....	3,386,808,653	7,391,111,524	1,176,770,756
1994 .....	3,492,406,762	7,392,495,136	1,156,632,134
1995 .....	3,636,067,997	5,843,343,792	905,009,984
1996 .....	3,898,234,094	9,252,276,099	1,455,013,568
1997 .....	3,913,885,048	10,292,049,347	1,614,867,319
1998 .....	3,789,387,595	8,954,569,251	1,398,638,647
1999 .....	<u>3,987,022,817</u>	<u>8,694,649,744</u>	<u>1,340,535,822</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>112,245,588,864</b>	<b>\$171,576,931,027</b>	<b>\$27,544,919,154</b>
<b>Oil</b>			
1953-89 .....	7,823,327,041	\$ 96,214,593,858	\$15,615,343,902
1990 .....	264,670,535	5,853,558,285	905,427,960
1991 .....	262,647,733	5,458,022,367	853,869,905
1992 .....	288,918,208	5,405,365,602	825,715,275
1993 .....	293,443,881	5,039,146,117	761,923,302
1994 .....	293,077,191	4,392,199,355	676,173,705
1995 .....	320,255,087	5,225,775,202	783,899,585
1996 .....	349,101,048	6,734,245,593	1,019,010,372
1997 .....	399,536,004	7,734,202,489	1,152,073,058
1998 .....	415,865,901	5,612,293,452	815,259,590
1999 .....	<u>451,391,454</u>	<u>5,767,475,455</u>	<u>825,559,684</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11,162,234,083</b>	<b>\$153,436,877,775</b>	<b>\$24,234,256,338</b>
<b>Other</b>			
1953-89 .....	N/A	\$ 3,043,058,894	\$ 334,713,280
1990 .....	N/A	451,993,493	51,105,420
1991 .....	N/A	600,250,114	67,188,354
1992 .....	N/A	621,007,036	70,404,894
1993 .....	N/A	579,095,327	70,950,595
1994 .....	N/A	489,680,521	56,147,263
1995 .....	N/A	649,782,579	75,966,222
1996 .....	N/A	624,141,888	75,735,576
1997 .....	N/A	732,184,336	90,186,066
1998 .....	N/A	461,447,809	53,604,277
1999 .....	N/A	<u>537,433,674</u>	<u>62,154,759</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ 8,790,075,671</b>	<b>\$ 1,008,156,706</b>

**Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-99 (cont.)**

<i>Mississippi</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Gas</b>			
1953-93 .....	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994 .....	6,432,489	13,520,396	2,042,599
1995 .....	2,561,323	4,072,503	680,108
1996 .....	3,441,362	8,610,789	1,419,531
1997 .....	17,584,301	43,371,026	7,596,823
1998 .....	15,531,966	35,800,358	5,934,236
1999 .....	19,066,235	39,522,134	6,539,476
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>64,617,676</b>	<b>\$144,897,206</b>	<b>\$24,212,773</b>
<b>Oil</b>			
1953-93 .....	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994 .....	---	---	---
1995 .....	---	---	---
1996 .....	453	7,094	1,182
1997 .....	---	---	---
1998 .....	---	---	---
1999 .....	---	---	---
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>453</b>	<b>\$ 7,094</b>	<b>\$ 1,182</b>
<b>Other</b>			
1953-93 .....	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994 .....	N/A	---	---
1995 .....	N/A	---	---
1996 .....	N/A	---	---
1997 .....	N/A	---	---
1998 .....	N/A	---	---
1999 .....	N/A	---	---
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>

**Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-99 (cont.)**

<i>Texas</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Gas</b>			
1953-89 .....	11,497,409,612	\$24,281,127,588	\$4,103,964,485
1990 .....	1,348,075,361	2,436,768,679	404,979,925
1991 .....	1,184,936,494	1,962,252,569	329,019,995
1992 .....	1,239,389,547	2,028,031,701	344,239,137
1993 .....	1,027,937,755	2,218,833,205	370,415,509
1994 .....	1,014,204,135	2,038,747,553	339,659,717
1995 .....	908,520,050	1,421,720,754	235,477,425
1996 .....	972,873,759	2,163,900,564	354,725,190
1997 .....	965,334,787	2,458,321,289	403,948,211
1998 .....	867,606,779	2,000,886,448	329,931,390
1999 .....	814,124,878	1,738,035,275	282,365,449
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>21,840,413,157</b>	<b>\$44,748,625,625</b>	<b>\$7,498,726,433</b>
<b>Oil</b>			
1953-89 .....	228,212,205	\$ 4,801,973,874	\$ 764,214,930
1990 .....	26,439,927	586,059,755	90,972,456
1991 .....	23,899,428	500,408,109	78,554,391
1992 .....	23,582,162	439,238,026	70,375,096
1993 .....	19,151,111	334,497,433	52,546,098
1994 .....	19,121,540	279,327,650	44,004,316
1995 .....	17,347,391	293,522,422	46,270,515
1996 .....	21,078,663	412,689,217	64,982,503
1997 .....	20,927,592	421,139,094	65,685,374
1998 .....	20,128,157	285,470,824	44,659,069
1999 .....	19,832,067	249,631,945	39,013,147
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>439,720,243</b>	<b>\$ 8,603,958,349</b>	<b>\$1,361,277,895</b>
<b>Other</b>			
1953-89 .....	N/A	\$ 91,364,032	\$ 11,720,803
1990 .....	N/A	24,287,594	3,272,545
1991 .....	N/A	35,275,907	4,682,934
1992 .....	N/A	37,499,542	4,857,025
1993 .....	N/A	37,167,899	4,935,545
1994 .....	N/A	18,929,040	2,349,650
1995 .....	N/A	37,248,210	4,624,462
1996 .....	N/A	33,340,929	4,473,840
1997 .....	N/A	31,816,782	4,124,401
1998 .....	N/A	24,096,854	3,066,016
1999 .....	N/A	16,444,194	2,095,271
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ 387,470,983</b>	<b>\$ 50,202,492</b>

**Table 17. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-99**

<b>Totals</b>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Gas</b>			
1953-89 . . . . .	87,651,727,649	\$ 120,194,983,989	\$ 19,733,759,447
1990 . . . . .	5,092,931,169	9,458,313,225	1,539,364,756
1991 . . . . .	4,515,531,673	7,890,057,471	1,286,891,566
1992 . . . . .	4,685,644,725	8,164,857,461	1,333,786,723
1993 . . . . .	4,533,389,731	9,893,435,203	1,591,838,003
1994 . . . . .	4,657,017,829	9,752,514,909	1,544,996,745
1995 . . . . .	4,692,270,825	7,506,770,659	1,177,842,219
1996 . . . . .	5,024,420,807	11,767,527,942	1,865,740,523
1997 . . . . .	5,076,996,337	13,257,880,186	2,100,995,452
1998 . . . . .	4,835,387,697	11,374,462,646	1,795,215,514
1999 . . . . .	4,992,363,948	10,869,610,654	1,689,088,833
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>135,757,682,390</b>	<b>\$ 220,130,414,345</b>	<b>\$ 35,659,519,781</b>
<b>Oil</b>			
1953-89 . . . . .	8,519,756,502	\$ 106,532,199,268	\$ 17,443,655,350
1990 . . . . .	324,423,181	6,980,537,688	1,090,953,312
1991 . . . . .	315,693,251	6,318,372,699	996,566,085
1992 . . . . .	353,726,380	6,319,667,075	968,052,702
1993 . . . . .	362,675,766	5,874,410,733	885,005,673
1994 . . . . .	369,474,307	5,202,103,469	799,238,495
1995 . . . . .	408,875,006	6,297,737,262	947,632,252
1996 . . . . .	438,003,670	8,009,042,336	1,219,671,224
1997 . . . . .	478,775,008	8,958,694,377	1,343,566,537
1998 . . . . .	476,655,336	6,241,183,959	908,507,359
1999 . . . . .	513,317,586	6,459,654,960	922,653,396
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>12,561,375,993</b>	<b>\$ 173,193,603,826</b>	<b>\$ 27,525,502,385</b>
<b>Other</b>			
1953-89 . . . . .	N/A	\$ 3,136,493,564	\$ 346,650,759
1990 . . . . .	N/A	477,492,097	54,481,455
1991 . . . . .	N/A	637,845,157	72,059,198
1992 . . . . .	N/A	659,867,924	75,339,395
1993 . . . . .	N/A	624,399,089	76,089,154
1994 . . . . .	N/A	518,972,947	58,879,083
1995 . . . . .	N/A	701,687,051	81,265,344
1996 . . . . .	N/A	666,716,470	80,574,860
1997 . . . . .	N/A	774,569,230	94,901,986
1998 . . . . .	N/A	498,020,496	57,367,481
1999 . . . . .	N/A	574,794,991	66,373,840
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ 9,270,859,016</b>	<b>\$ 1,063,982,555</b>

**Table 18. Summary of rents by area from Federal offshore leases, Calendar Years 1953-99**

	1953-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Alabama	\$ 3,398,697	\$ 155,469	\$ 141,522	\$ 147,523	\$ 319,721	\$ 740,244
Alaska	86,273,041	15,255,133	15,243,423	7,374,262	4,392,274	949,685
Atlantic States	38,423,891	1,179,648	(676,985)	92,160	---	312,839
California	35,385,972	901,733	640,071	402,180	54,144	50,980
Florida	12,206,279	88,527	110,191	105,807	114,606	107,177
Gulf of Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	405,529,882	55,568,777	59,126,732	49,087,621	29,268,366	30,003,884
Mississippi	1,196,149	69,120	51,840	107,686	51,840	46,080
Oregon	3,759,021	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	114,681,926	6,120,723	3,478,608	2,381,572	5,585,737	7,655,697
Washington	<u>1,399,080</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$702,253,938</b>	<b>\$79,339,130</b>	<b>\$78,115,402</b>	<b>\$59,698,811</b>	<b>\$39,786,688</b>	<b>\$39,866,586</b>

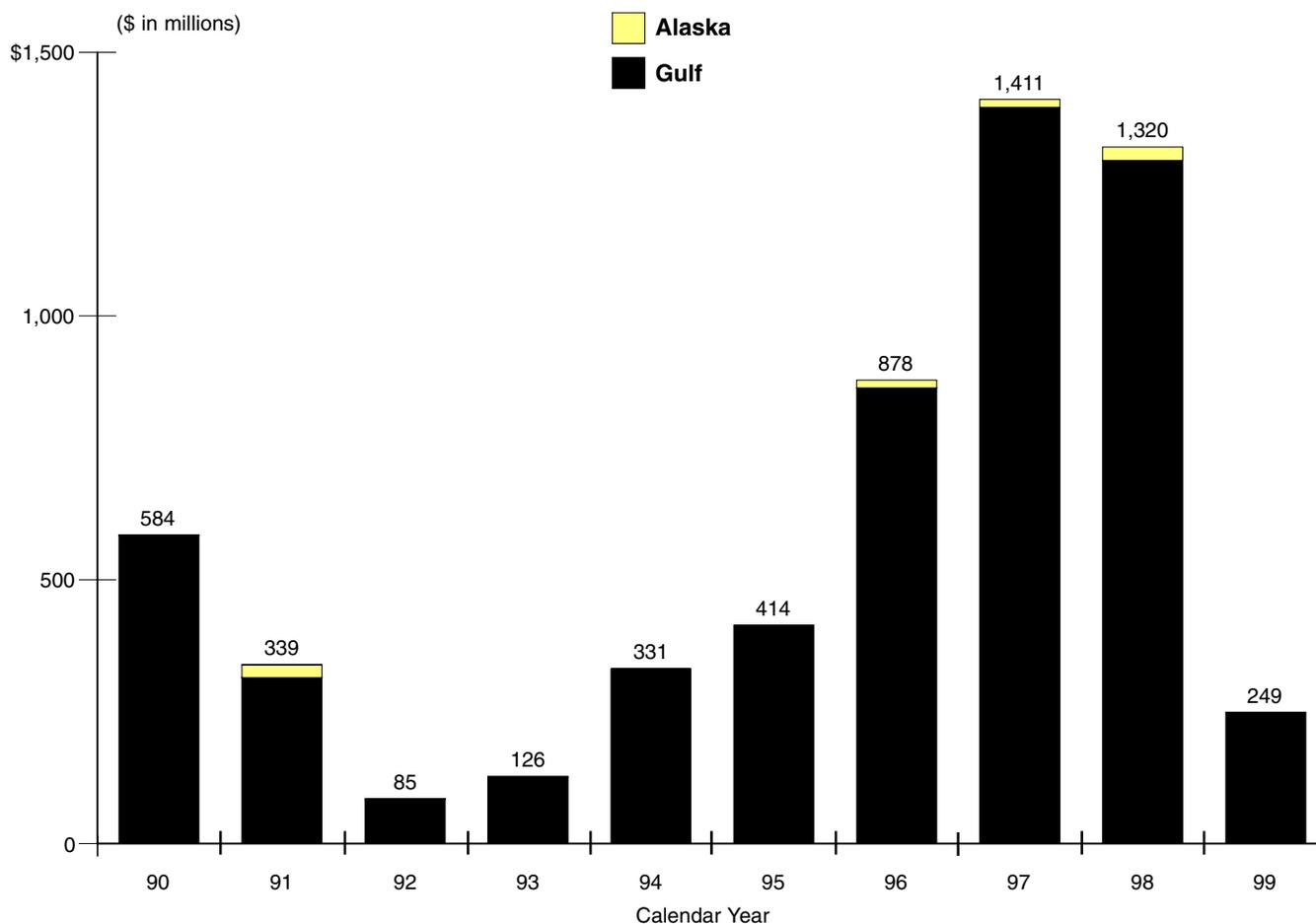
**Table 18. Summary of rents by area from Federal offshore leases, Calendar Years 1953-99 (cont.)**

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1953-99	
\$ 999,444	\$ 570,027	\$ 577,227	\$ 417,498	\$ 151,150	\$ 7,618,522	Alabama
1,028,693	1,644,150	985,867	2,004,222	1,369,389	136,520,139	Alaska
432,521	1,015,687	497,664	442,368	331,776	42,051,569	Atlantic States
(64,148)	(26,465)	---	---	2,049	37,346,516	California
68,172	85,558	89,665	34,701	30,346	13,041,029	Florida
---	82,101,722	148,728,969	181,562,967	147,688,060	560,081,718	Gulf of Mexico
62,526,069	53,231,380	55,761,920	51,518,286	40,463,226	892,086,143	Louisiana
379,459	46,080	46,080	382,231	238,240	2,614,805	Mississippi
---	---	---	---	---	3,759,021	Oregon
21,953,650	20,011,910	21,666,337	22,112,848	17,178,718	242,827,726	Texas
---	---	---	---	---	<u>1,399,080</u>	Washington
<b>\$87,323,860</b>	<b>\$158,680,049</b>	<b>\$228,353,729</b>	<b>\$258,475,121</b>	<b>\$207,452,954</b>	<b>\$1,939,346,268</b>	<b>Total</b>

NOTE: Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico employ American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard State Codes for offshore lands. These include both State areas identified by API and a general entry, "Gulf of Mexico," for areas beyond the standard API State areas. Revenues from leases issued before 1996 that were previously identified with a particular State area continue to be listed under that State in this report.

**Table 19. Calendar Year 1999 bonuses paid on lease sales of Federal offshore oil and gas tracts by area**

	Sale Number	Sale Date	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
Alaska .....	No leasing activity since 1998				
Atlantic .....	No leasing activity since 1983				
Gulf of Mexico					
Central .....	172	March 17, 1999	191	972,221	\$159,109,825
Western .....	174	August 25, 1999	<u>142</u>	<u>802,617</u>	<u>90,147,805</u>
Subtotal .....			333	1,774,838	249,257,630
Pacific .....	No leasing activity since 1984				
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>333</b>	<b>1,774,838</b>	<b>\$249,257,630</b>



**Figure 20. Bonuses paid on lease sales of Federal offshore oil and gas tracts by region, 1990-99**

**Table 20. Summary of bonuses paid on lease sales of Federal offshore oil and gas tracts, Calendar Years 1954-99**

	Number of Sales	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
1954*	3	114	486,870	\$ 140,969,005
1955.	1	121	402,567	108,528,726
1959	2	42	171,300	89,746,992
1960**	2	148	707,026	282,717,065
1962	3	420	1,929,177	489,481,061
1963	1	57	312,945	12,807,337
1964	2	124	613,524	95,874,327
1965*	1	50	72,000	33,740,309
1966	3	42	141,768	209,199,893
1967**	2	159	746,951	510,109,742
1968	3	197	934,164	1,346,487,097
1969*	3	40	114,282	111,660,685
1970	2	138	598,540	945,064,773
1971	1	11	37,222	96,304,523
1972	2	178	826,195	2,251,347,556
1973	2	187	1,032,570	3,082,462,611
1974	4	356	1,762,158	5,022,860,815
1975	4	321	1,679,877	1,088,133,152
1976	4	246	1,277,937	2,242,898,467
1977	2	211	1,100,734	1,568,564,745
1978	4	249	1,297,274	1,767,042,064
1979	6	351	1,767,443	5,078,861,692
1980	3	218	1,134,227	4,204,640,257
1981	7	430	2,265,537	6,652,980,897
1982	5	357	1,886,360	3,987,490,009
1983	8	1,251	6,587,823	5,749,016,369
1984	6	1,387	7,397,939	3,928,876,308
1985	3	681	3,573,554	1,557,650,714
1986	2	142	734,418	187,094,747
1987	2	640	3,447,809	497,247,006
1988***	7	1,621	8,838,943	1,259,548,738
1989	2	1,049	5,580,867	645,617,410
1990	2	825	4,263,446	584,301,918
1991	4	676	3,413,560	338,856,549
1992	2	204	1,020,919	84,784,975
1993	2	336	1,714,458	126,467,246
1994	2	560	2,775,014	331,367,072
1995	2	835	4,341,665	414,007,620
1996	3	1,537	8,148,721	878,165,759
1997	3	1,780	9,637,174	1,410,684,424
1998	3	1,157	6,341,802	1,320,332,911
1999	2	333	1,774,838	249,257,630
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>19,781</b>	<b>102,891,598</b>	<b>\$60,983,251,196</b>

\* Sales include one sulfur lease.

\*\* Sales include one salt lease.

\*\*\* Sales include one salt and sulfur lease.

**Table 21. Summary of other revenues by area from Federal offshore leases, Calendar Years 1957-99**

	1957-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Alabama	\$ 588,175	\$ 252,089	\$ 248,742	\$ 1,691,097	\$ (13,741)	\$ 129,294
Alaska	525,826	84,048	67,568	67,568	67,568	86,000
Atlantic States	73,728	---	---	---	---	---
California	3,829,227	551,205	441,400	997,354	3,068,787	343,906
Gulf of Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	95,527,682	16,028,740	15,444,167	33,533,897	119,445,081	141,190,812
Mississippi	64,062	49,731	49,731	67,011	299,731	280,911
Texas	32,352,296	2,332,435	4,426,090	3,386,119	14,859,633	(1,094,099)
Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$132,960,996</b>	<b>\$19,298,248</b>	<b>\$20,677,698</b>	<b>\$39,743,046</b>	<b>\$137,727,059</b>	<b>\$140,936,824</b>

**Table 21. Summary of other revenues by area from Federal offshore leases, Calendar Years 1957-99 (cont.)**

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1957-99	
\$ (679,998)	\$ 363,036	\$ 1,956,334	\$ (1,436,237)	\$ 1,453,059	\$ 4,551,850	Alabama
86,000	98,945	67,568	94,178	49,136	1,294,405	Alaska
---	---	---	---	---	73,728	Atlantic States
(1,176,725)	521,887	2,931,306	6,398,459	1,194,232	19,101,038	California
---	2,317	38,000	576,189	96,921	713,427	Gulf of Mexico
19,803,444	40,394,227	65,651,370	(14,452,431)	49,219,184	581,786,173	Louisiana
90,589	(8,289)	244,210	(116,311)	49,721	1,071,097	Mississippi
(2,440,656)	9,436,809	9,837,119	(8,522,901)	1,499,549	66,072,394	Texas
---	---	---	198,000	---	198,000	Virginia
<b>\$15,682,654</b>	<b>\$50,808,932</b>	<b>\$80,725,907</b>	<b>\$(17,261,054)</b>	<b>\$53,561,802</b>	<b>\$674,862,112</b>	<b>Total</b>

NOTE: This table was formerly titled "Summary of minimum royalties by area from OCS leases." The revenues in this table include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration.

The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995. The decline in revenues in 1998 was again due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated oil and gas royalty payments. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when oil and gas prices fell in 1998.

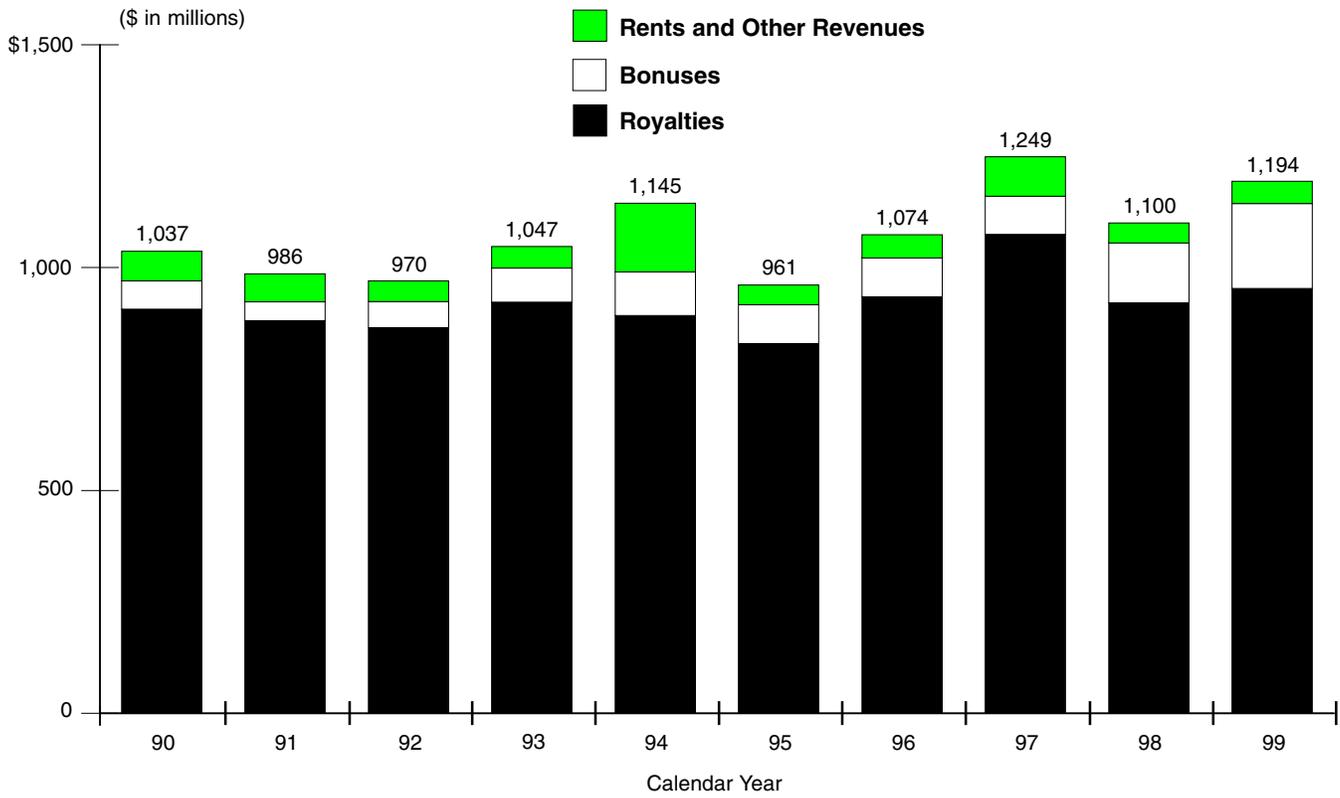


Figure 21. Revenues from Federal onshore leases by source, 1990-99

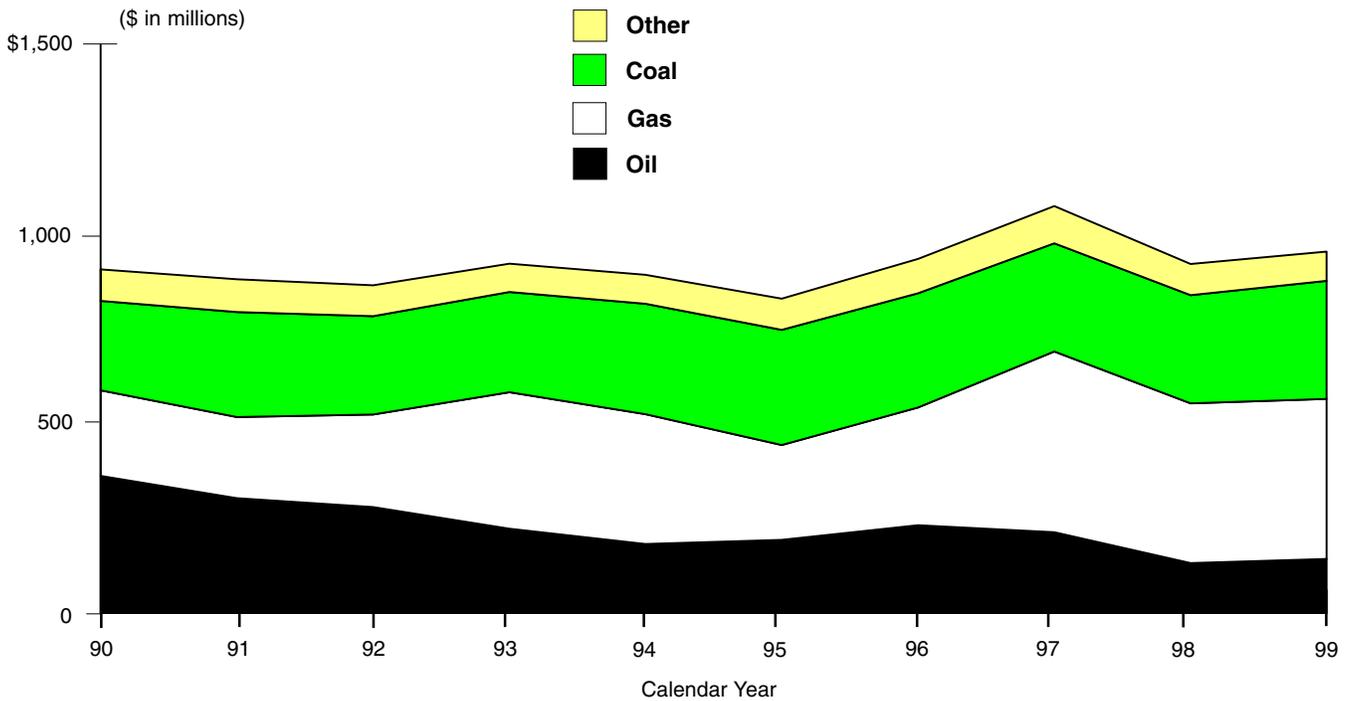


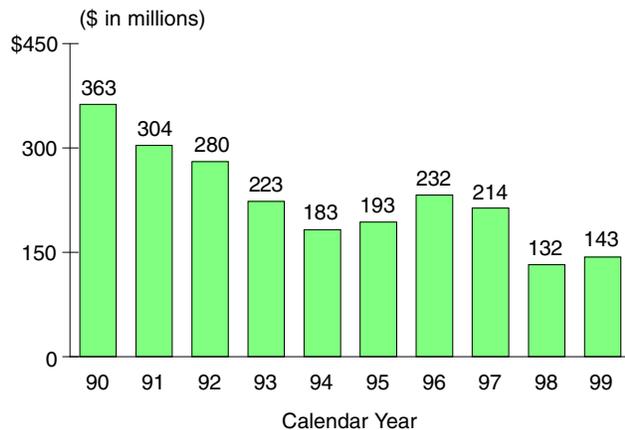
Figure 22. Royalties from Federal onshore leases by commodity, 1990-99

# Federal Onshore Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues from Federal onshore lands rose 8.5 percent, or \$93.7 million, from \$1.1 billion in 1998 to \$1.2 billion in 1999 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 21). The growth was primarily due to additional bonus collections from competitive lease sales and an increase in coal royalties during the year.

Royalties comprised 79.9 percent of the revenues generated from Federal onshore mineral leases in 1999. Cumulative onshore royalties were up 3.5 percent, from \$921.4 million in 1998 to \$953.7 million in 1999 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 22). Increases in coal, oil, and gas plant product royalties were offset, in part, by declines in carbon dioxide and geothermal royalties during the period

Oil sales volume on Federal onshore lands fell 6.9 percent, or 7.7 million barrels; however, oil royalties jumped 8.4 percent, from \$132.2 million in 1998 to \$143.3 million in 1999 (table 22 and figure 23).

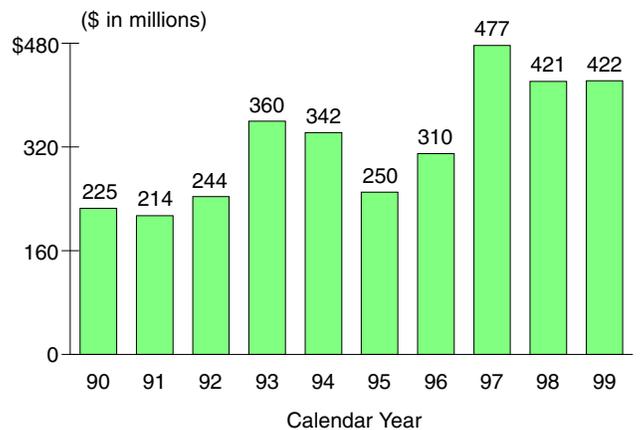


**Figure 23. Federal onshore oil royalties, 1990-99**

The decline in sales volume is due to diminishing oil reserves on Federal onshore lands. The rise in royalties is attributed to a decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reduce crude oil production in March 1999 in an effort to bolster sagging oil prices. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) advises that crude oil prices rose over \$16 per barrel from December 1998 to December 1999. Much of this

increase occurred in the last two quarters of 1999, carrying over into 2000.

Federal onshore gas sales volume was up 1.9 percent, or 36.9 million Mcf in 1999. Natural gas royalties rose marginally by 0.2 percent, from \$421.2 million in 1998 to \$421.9 million in 1999 (table 22 and figure 24).

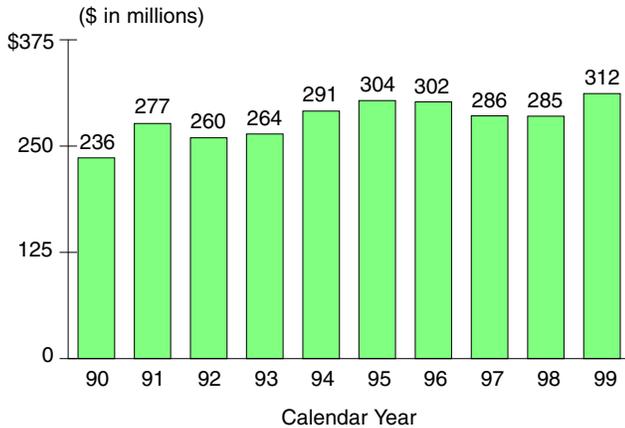


**Figure 24. Federal onshore gas royalties, 1990-99**

The modest growth in royalties was primarily a function of increased sales volume. The DOE reports that unusually mild winter weather and below-normal heating demand left gas storage inventories at the end of March 1999 at the highest levels since 1992. Demand for air conditioning from gas-burning electric utilities temporarily reduced supplies during the summer months. Gas prices plummeted in November with unseasonably warm weather. Cities such as Chicago and Minneapolis, large gas-heating consumers, experienced record warm spells with temperatures in the 70's. The DOE advises that prices at the wellhead fell under \$2.00 per thousand cubic feet during this period.

Coal sales volume on Federal lands rose 13.2 percent, or 45.2 million short tons, in 1999; however, coal royalties were up only 9.3 percent, from \$285.3 million in 1998 to \$311.8 million in 1999 (table 22 and figure 25). The disparity between the 13.2 percent growth in sales volume and the 9.3 percent increase in coal royalties is due to the sustained decline in coal prices that began nearly two decades ago. The DOE reports that the current trend in the

coal mining industry is to close smaller, marginal mines in favor of larger, more efficient mining operations. Advances in technology and an emphasis on economy-of-scale have produced gains in coal mining productivity that have averaged 6.2 percent per year since 1977. These gains have resulted in a downward trend in coal prices. Coal prices to electric utilities fell to a 20-year low in 1999. The electric utility sector consumes over 90 percent of the coal produced in the United States.

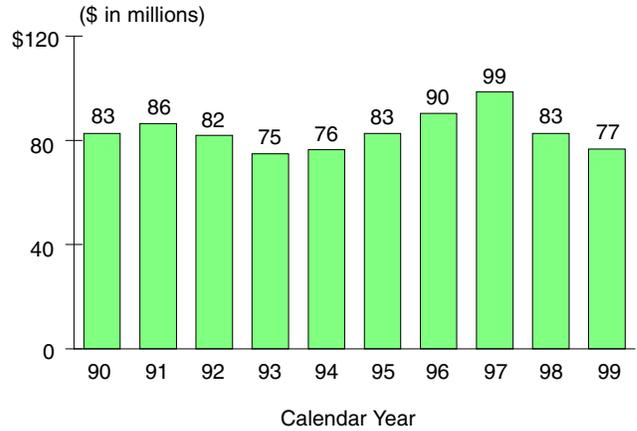


**Figure 25. Federal onshore coal royalties, 1990-99**

Wyoming continued as the largest producer of coal on Federal lands, accounting for 62.1 percent of coal royalties in 1999 (tables 22 and 23). Most of the coal mined in Wyoming comes from the southern Powder River Basin. Resource Data International of Boulder, Colorado, reports that 14 of the 20 largest coal mines in the United States are located in this Basin, including the 9 largest mines in the Nation. Nearly one-third of all U.S. coal sales originate in the area.

Royalties from mineral resources other than oil, gas, and coal fell 7.2 percent, or \$6 million, from \$82.7 million in 1998 to \$76.7 million in 1999 (table 22 and figure 26). Significant declines in royalty revenues from carbon dioxide and geothermal were offset, in part, by increases in royalties from gas plant products and sodium. Gas plant products, geothermal energy, and sodium generated 70 percent of the royalties from other Federal onshore mineral commodities during the year (table 23).

Rent receipts increased 3.6 percent, or \$1.4 million, from 1998 to 1999. Significant increases in receipts in Alaska and Wyoming were offset, in part, by declines in rent collections in Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah (table 24).



**Figure 26. Federal onshore other royalties, 1990-99**

Accepted bonus bids from all minerals rose \$109.9 million, from \$217.7 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1998 to \$327.6 million in FY 1999 (tables 25 and 26). Revenues in tables 25 and 26 reflect bonus bids accepted by the Bureau of Land Management. Accepted bonus bids include both revenues actually collected during the fiscal year and revenues that may be deferred until later years. Coal bonus payments, for example, may be deferred through five annual installments from the date of the lease sale.

Bonus revenues generated from oil and gas lease sales were up \$92.4 million, from \$77.2 million in FY 1998 to \$169.6 million in FY 1999 (table 26). Increases in bonus bids in Alaska and Colorado were offset, in part, by declines in Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Bonus bids from coal and other minerals rose from \$140.5 million in FY 1998 to \$158.1 million in FY 1999 (table 26). Two coal leases in Wyoming accounted for \$158 million during the year (table 25).

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments, rose \$4.1 million, from \$5.1 million in 1998 to \$9.2 million in 1999 (table 27).

Mineral production in New Mexico and Wyoming continued to dominate Federal onshore lease activity (table 22). The two States collectively received 75.9 percent of the \$483 million disbursed to 32 States in FY 1999 (table 34 and figure 39).

There were 50,374 leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 36.8 million acres under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior at the end of 1999 (tables 45 and 46). This included 20,108 producing or producible oil and gas leases on 10.9 million acres (tables 37 and 38).

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Alabama</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	3,413,750	49,377	183,813	442,007	684,136	4,773,083
Sales Value	\$ 83,086,564	\$ 2,314,737	\$ 8,658,593	\$ 20,743,373	\$ 31,648,188	\$ 146,451,455
Royalties	\$ 4,661,194	\$ 169,544	\$ 631,571	\$ 1,519,784	\$ 2,342,573	\$ 9,324,666
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	5,625,898	1,223,583	1,293,879	1,074,681	948,326	10,166,367
Sales Value	\$ 11,099,063	\$ 2,777,356	\$ 3,021,818	\$ 1,947,418	\$ 1,919,002	\$ 20,764,657
Royalties	\$ 1,302,779	\$ 326,081	\$ 378,409	\$ 244,180	\$ 237,972	\$ 2,489,421
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	1,202,562	155,639	99,948	78,260	79,312	1,615,721
Sales Value	\$ 14,286,151	\$ 2,998,252	\$ 1,910,486	\$ 1,004,262	\$ 1,077,939	\$ 21,277,090
Royalties	\$ 1,966,701	\$ 374,636	\$ 238,140	\$ 125,035	\$ 134,074	\$ 2,838,586
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 721,891	\$ 135,140	\$ 141,125	\$ 165,918	\$ 169,600	\$ 1,333,674
Royalties	\$ 54,110	\$ 7,358	\$ 7,151	\$ 8,041	\$ 8,380	\$ 85,040
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 7,984,784</b>	<b>\$ 877,619</b>	<b>\$ 1,255,271</b>	<b>\$ 1,897,040</b>	<b>\$ 2,722,999</b>	<b>\$ 14,737,713</b>
<b>Alaska*</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	18,376,127	---	---	---	---	18,376,127
Sales Value	\$ 131,760,234	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 131,760,234
Royalties	\$ 2,075,108	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,075,108
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	1,565,399,865	18,709,815	19,840,388	15,385,575	19,478,309	1,638,813,952
Sales Value	\$ 1,135,323,506	\$ 25,263,753	\$ 34,008,136	\$ 26,368,756	\$ 26,963,607	\$ 1,247,927,758
Royalties	\$ 145,841,618	\$ 3,213,394	\$ 4,346,917	\$ 3,355,447	\$ 3,443,008	\$ 160,200,384
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	216,349,531	936,021	612,846	500,470	403,235	218,802,103
Sales Value	\$ 1,273,042,921	\$ 17,364,249	\$ 12,099,887	\$ 6,884,103	\$ 6,063,353	\$ 1,315,454,513
Royalties	\$ 154,506,332	\$ 2,159,510	\$ 1,501,084	\$ 852,085	\$ 747,907	\$ 159,766,918
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 21,584,245	\$ (1,375,969)	\$ 649,116	\$ 174,713	\$ 961,903	\$ 21,994,008
Royalties	\$ 2,162,426	\$ (154,176)	\$ 72,826	\$ 20,983	\$ 112,738	\$ 2,214,797
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 304,585,484</b>	<b>\$ 5,218,728</b>	<b>\$ 5,920,827</b>	<b>\$ 4,228,515</b>	<b>\$ 4,303,653</b>	<b>\$ 324,257,207</b>

\*Beginning in 1984, data do not include sales volume, sales value, or royalty revenues from any lands that have been transferred to Alaska Natives.

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Arizona</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	124,822	---	---	---	---	124,822
Sales Value	\$ 62,572	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 62,572
Royalties	\$ 37,551	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 37,551
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 8,004,634	\$ ---	\$ 3,135	\$ 15,444	\$ 7,953	\$ 8,031,166
Royalties	\$ 519,428	\$ ---	\$ 157	\$ 772	\$ 398	\$ 520,755
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 556,979</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 157</b>	<b>\$ 772</b>	<b>\$ 398</b>	<b>\$ 558,306</b>
<b>Arkansas</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	153,161,435	10,244,570	9,530,071	9,307,507	7,805,418	190,049,001
Sales Value	\$ 261,607,341	\$ 20,137,483	\$ 22,100,628	\$ 19,455,700	\$ 16,102,307	\$ 339,403,459
Royalties	\$ 34,354,511	\$ 2,712,983	\$ 2,980,660	\$ 2,620,988	\$ 2,137,837	\$ 44,806,979
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	63,792	1,544	931	466	329	67,062
Sales Value	\$ 403,959	\$ 28,843	\$ 18,511	\$ 6,235	\$ 4,369	\$ 461,917
Royalties	\$ 53,494	\$ 3,605	\$ 2,314	\$ 779	\$ 546	\$ 60,738
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 2,375,217	\$ 110,492	\$ 122,186	\$ 43,240	\$ 21,815	\$ 2,672,950
Royalties	\$ 96,957	\$ 5,525	\$ 6,185	\$ 2,162	\$ 1,091	\$ 111,920
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 34,504,962</b>	<b>\$ 2,722,113</b>	<b>\$ 2,989,159</b>	<b>\$ 2,623,929</b>	<b>\$ 2,139,474</b>	<b>\$ 44,979,637</b>
<b>California</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	1,257	---	---	---	---	1,257
Sales Value	\$ 3,190	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,190
Royalties	\$ 299	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 299
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	1,703,797,224	14,571,665	12,574,639	8,640,104	6,004,894	1,745,588,526
Sales Value	\$ 597,996,099	\$ 24,029,977	\$ 31,206,908	\$ 20,680,300	\$ 13,448,904	\$ 687,362,188
Royalties	\$ 95,529,885	\$ 2,564,484	\$ 3,571,351	\$ 2,299,886	\$ 1,962,220	\$ 105,927,826
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	1,558,928,142	21,008,522	19,010,756	22,642,175	18,152,817	1,639,742,412
Sales Value	\$8,257,581,859	\$318,123,197	\$296,613,546	\$225,774,120	\$201,679,262	\$9,299,771,984
Royalties	\$ 985,002,661	\$ 24,469,149	\$ 15,276,949	\$ 11,818,536	\$ 12,655,262	\$1,049,222,557
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$4,739,656,106	\$316,270,402	\$260,888,795	\$203,923,585	\$142,603,245	\$5,663,342,133
Royalties	\$ 329,739,458	\$ 26,419,452	\$ 24,363,689	\$ 17,653,187	\$ 12,090,083	\$ 410,265,869
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$1,410,272,303</b>	<b>\$ 53,453,085</b>	<b>\$ 43,211,989</b>	<b>\$ 31,771,609</b>	<b>\$ 26,707,565</b>	<b>\$1,565,416,551</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Colorado</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	264,139,849	18,765,590	22,264,286	23,093,477	23,058,955	351,322,157
Sales Value	\$4,999,167,083	\$379,452,858	\$453,164,797	\$426,876,308	\$423,823,594	\$6,682,484,640
Royalties	\$ 343,668,965	\$ 28,560,925	\$ 33,460,092	\$ 35,241,221	\$ 36,787,888	\$ 477,719,091
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	1,906,219,597	76,311,232	82,487,947	77,346,748	70,406,229	2,212,771,753
Sales Value	\$1,913,797,955	\$106,526,711	\$172,410,734	\$149,736,651	\$135,543,109	\$2,478,015,160
Royalties	\$ 228,411,977	\$ 12,652,064	\$ 20,409,735	\$ 17,375,321	\$ 15,786,157	\$ 294,635,254
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	575,174,148	6,606,337	5,896,882	5,301,723	4,759,990	597,739,080
Sales Value	\$4,560,814,306	\$133,946,689	\$122,871,587	\$ 78,270,063	\$ 75,289,006	\$4,971,191,651
Royalties	\$ 725,846,790	\$ 17,927,822	\$ 16,056,148	\$ 10,103,807	\$ 9,321,730	\$ 779,256,297
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$1,669,362,573	\$170,294,352	\$171,932,451	\$192,635,337	\$168,331,298	\$2,372,556,011
Royalties	\$ 129,744,906	\$ 1,310,006	\$ 10,171,441	\$ 11,764,127	\$ 10,426,111	\$ 163,416,591
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$1,427,672,638</b>	<b>\$ 60,450,817</b>	<b>\$ 80,097,416</b>	<b>\$ 74,484,476</b>	<b>\$ 72,321,886</b>	<b>\$1,715,027,233</b>
<b>Florida</b>						
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	269,546	14,395	11,207	9,428	8,331	312,907
Sales Value	\$ 4,668,293	\$ 272,524	\$ 210,234	\$ 134,506	\$ 100,695	\$ 5,386,252
Royalties	\$ 585,461	\$ 34,065	\$ 26,279	\$ 16,813	\$ 12,579	\$ 675,197
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 42,609,832	\$ 504,970	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 43,114,802
Royalties	\$ 2,161,727	\$ 29,377	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,191,104
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 2,747,188</b>	<b>\$ 63,442</b>	<b>\$ 26,279</b>	<b>\$ 16,813</b>	<b>\$ 12,579</b>	<b>\$ 2,866,301</b>
<b>Georgia</b>						
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 3,185,945	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,185,945
Royalties	\$ 122,321	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 122,321
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 122,321</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 122,321</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Idaho</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	31,574	---	---	---	---	31,574
Sales Value	\$ 88,984	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 88,984
Royalties	\$ 7,228	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 7,228
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$1,185,538,337	\$92,053,905	\$80,758,071	\$102,629,660	\$94,121,338	\$1,555,101,311
Royalties	\$ 63,888,102	\$ 4,603,403	\$ 4,037,902	\$ 5,131,484	\$ 4,702,869	\$ 82,363,760
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 63,895,330</b>	<b>\$ 4,603,403</b>	<b>\$ 4,037,902</b>	<b>\$ 5,131,484</b>	<b>\$ 4,702,869</b>	<b>\$ 82,370,988</b>
<b>Illinois</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	24,170	---	---	---	---	24,170
Sales Value	\$ 92,128	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 92,128
Royalties	\$ 3,138	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,138
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	399,963	51,088	36,939	54,107	78,851	620,948
Sales Value	\$ 6,856,619	\$ 1,000,619	\$ 726,437	\$ 730,179	\$ 1,064,046	\$ 10,377,900
Royalties	\$ 881,128	\$ 116,764	\$ 77,635	\$ 86,306	\$ 124,137	\$ 1,285,970
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 27,522,078	\$ 649,438	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 28,171,516
Royalties	\$ 1,176,476	\$ 32,472	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,208,948
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 2,060,742</b>	<b>\$ 149,236</b>	<b>\$ 77,635</b>	<b>\$ 86,306</b>	<b>\$ 124,137</b>	<b>\$ 2,498,056</b>
<b>Indiana</b>						
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	5,679	---	---	---	---	5,679
Sales Value	\$ 15,529	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 15,529
Royalties	\$ 1,859	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,859
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 1,859</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 1,859</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Kansas</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	527,912,415	18,784,254	19,161,374	17,662,565	15,888,248	599,408,856
Sales Value	\$ 325,763,036	\$30,267,987	\$40,109,285	\$33,806,015	\$27,253,006	\$ 457,199,329
Royalties	\$ 41,373,920	\$ 3,790,890	\$ 5,002,033	\$ 4,215,380	\$ 3,373,084	\$ 57,755,307
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	19,884,861	352,716	313,777	238,628	179,529	20,969,511
Sales Value	\$ 165,790,060	\$ 6,782,158	\$ 6,280,443	\$ 3,305,515	\$ 2,624,663	\$ 184,782,839
Royalties	\$ 22,210,841	\$ 764,094	\$ 648,379	\$ 349,988	\$ 275,264	\$ 24,248,566
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 8,069,046	\$ 1,818,481	\$ 2,086,544	\$ 1,076,413	\$ 1,797,819	\$ 14,848,303
Royalties	\$ 838,312	\$ 180,245	\$ 209,967	\$ 98,771	\$ 161,479	\$ 1,488,774
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 64,423,073</b>	<b>\$ 4,735,229</b>	<b>\$ 5,860,379</b>	<b>\$ 4,664,139</b>	<b>\$ 3,809,827</b>	<b>\$ 83,492,647</b>
<b>Kentucky</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	4,495,668	249,333	506,389	54,980	20,121	5,326,491
Sales Value	\$ 64,188,761	\$ 5,998,568	\$12,765,063	\$ 1,457,964	\$ 559,372	\$ 84,969,728
Royalties	\$ 3,642,235	\$ 268,385	\$ 770,371	\$ 99,445	\$ 38,901	\$ 4,819,337
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	5,228,553	290,505	261,982	304,539	282,119	6,367,698
Sales Value	\$ 10,772,984	\$ 600,299	\$ 589,399	\$ 686,698	\$ 613,086	\$ 13,262,466
Royalties	\$ 1,338,635	\$ 74,757	\$ 73,636	\$ 84,914	\$ 76,531	\$ 1,648,473
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	3,095,032	6,940	12,784	10,600	10,082	3,135,438
Sales Value	\$ 12,003,674	\$ 127,046	\$ 250,720	\$ 146,109	\$ 150,843	\$ 12,678,392
Royalties	\$ 1,675,747	\$ 3,933	\$ 4,832	\$ 2,811	\$ 2,840	\$ 1,690,163
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 6,656,617</b>	<b>\$ 347,075</b>	<b>\$ 848,839</b>	<b>\$ 187,170</b>	<b>\$ 118,272</b>	<b>\$ 8,157,973</b>
<b>Louisiana</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	1,642,326,248	25,150,071	22,318,194	20,500,602	14,770,750	1,725,065,865
Sales Value	\$ 632,276,383	\$58,842,219	\$58,556,770	\$46,147,076	\$31,788,629	\$ 827,611,077
Royalties	\$ 89,155,236	\$ 7,316,223	\$ 7,315,014	\$ 5,902,643	\$ 4,451,879	\$ 114,140,995
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	166,412,452	1,220,163	677,720	1,062,502	1,033,316	170,406,153
Sales Value	\$ 968,172,317	\$23,425,054	\$14,233,984	\$15,399,827	\$14,718,631	\$1,035,949,813
Royalties	\$ 113,896,246	\$ 2,599,661	\$ 1,653,813	\$ 1,847,030	\$ 1,833,283	\$ 121,830,033
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 112,300,859	\$ 4,532,544	\$ 8,111,570	\$ 4,058,946	\$ 5,099,854	\$ 134,103,773
Royalties	\$ 15,786,797	\$ 369,541	\$ 710,873	\$ 355,980	\$ 593,798	\$ 17,816,989
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 218,838,279</b>	<b>\$10,285,425</b>	<b>\$ 9,679,700</b>	<b>\$ 8,105,653</b>	<b>\$ 6,878,960</b>	<b>\$ 253,788,017</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Maine</b>						
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 9,711	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 9,711
Royalties	\$ 818	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 818
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 818</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 818</b>
<b>Maryland</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	3,863,073	---	---	---	---	3,863,073
Sales Value	\$ 1,103,355	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,103,355
Royalties	\$ 138,659	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 138,659
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 138,659</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 138,659</b>
<b>Michigan</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	50,228,471	5,845,068	5,893,947	5,060,924	5,041,639	72,070,049
Sales Value	\$113,820,580	\$14,300,153	\$15,598,299	\$11,230,258	\$10,928,110	\$165,877,400
Royalties	\$ 13,811,936	\$ 1,774,088	\$ 1,920,063	\$ 1,377,561	\$ 1,353,519	\$ 20,237,167
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	2,911,182	86,182	74,111	100,091	73,997	3,245,563
Sales Value	\$ 45,045,654	\$ 1,681,689	\$ 1,513,689	\$ 1,380,488	\$ 1,123,700	\$ 50,745,220
Royalties	\$ 5,947,793	\$ 201,359	\$ 179,636	\$ 171,161	\$ 134,457	\$ 6,634,406
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 4,813,683	\$ 433,526	\$ 544,169	\$ 348,687	\$ 219,882	\$ 6,359,947
Royalties	\$ 530,281	\$ 37,032	\$ 45,246	\$ 30,847	\$ 24,089	\$ 667,495
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 20,290,010</b>	<b>\$ 2,012,479</b>	<b>\$ 2,144,945</b>	<b>\$ 1,579,569</b>	<b>\$ 1,512,065</b>	<b>\$ 27,539,068</b>
<b>Minnesota</b>						
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 34,968,812	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 34,968,812
Royalties	\$ 1,330,173	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,330,173
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 1,330,173</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 1,330,173</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Mississippi</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	95,450,954	649,458	639,858	1,319,146	1,225,278	99,284,694
Sales Value	\$ 80,643,085	\$ 1,502,418	\$ 1,720,395	\$ 2,950,134	\$ 2,697,244	\$ 89,513,276
Royalties	\$ 10,674,320	\$ 189,313	\$ 218,460	\$ 363,741	\$ 340,579	\$ 11,786,413
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	58,054,104	739,436	885,034	678,914	473,100	60,830,588
Sales Value	\$ 412,289,447	\$ 13,056,514	\$ 14,608,085	\$ 7,215,125	\$ 6,959,380	\$ 454,128,551
Royalties	\$ 51,022,797	\$ 1,514,315	\$ 1,485,865	\$ 833,440	\$ 768,491	\$ 55,624,908
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 496,015	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 496,015
Royalties	\$ 23,691	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 23,691
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 61,720,808</b>	<b>\$ 1,703,628</b>	<b>\$ 1,704,325</b>	<b>\$ 1,197,181</b>	<b>\$ 1,109,070</b>	<b>\$ 67,435,012</b>
<b>Missouri</b>						
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$3,503,639,785	\$192,596,164	\$157,566,404	\$144,324,280	\$162,129,220	\$4,160,255,853
Royalties	\$ 135,173,048	\$ 5,868,744	\$ 4,226,695	\$ 3,787,390	\$ 4,133,456	\$ 153,189,333
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 135,173,048</b>	<b>\$ 5,868,744</b>	<b>\$ 4,226,695</b>	<b>\$ 3,787,390</b>	<b>\$ 4,133,456</b>	<b>\$ 153,189,333</b>
<b>Montana</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	432,057,630	24,816,378	24,501,632	19,060,891	18,947,842	519,384,373
Sales Value	\$4,754,055,354	\$282,031,013	\$260,189,439	\$206,452,677	\$209,612,094	\$5,712,340,577
Royalties	\$ 403,880,407	\$ 32,935,987	\$ 32,213,772	\$ 25,806,586	\$ 25,865,404	\$ 520,702,156
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	446,876,115	13,976,481	12,360,305	13,981,792	14,142,356	501,337,049
Sales Value	\$ 418,671,312	\$ 24,641,406	\$ 25,926,942	\$ 30,167,870	\$ 30,838,819	\$ 530,246,349
Royalties	\$ 48,442,459	\$ 2,996,141	\$ 3,149,813	\$ 3,625,737	\$ 3,739,156	\$ 61,953,306
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	315,049,434	2,845,614	2,941,095	2,709,776	2,927,660	326,473,579
Sales Value	\$2,259,931,427	\$ 48,490,033	\$ 49,510,362	\$ 34,390,827	\$ 40,844,195	\$2,433,166,844
Royalties	\$ 272,548,243	\$ 5,253,148	\$ 5,535,655	\$ 3,792,270	\$ 4,368,933	\$ 291,498,249
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 127,216,622	\$ 1,680,184	\$ 1,370,069	\$ 1,345,414	\$ 1,405,956	\$ 133,018,245
Royalties	\$ 6,201,494	\$ 130,787	\$ 106,989	\$ 118,262	\$ 86,483	\$ 6,644,015
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 731,072,603</b>	<b>\$ 41,316,063</b>	<b>\$ 41,006,229</b>	<b>\$ 33,342,855</b>	<b>\$ 34,059,976</b>	<b>\$ 880,797,726</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Nebraska</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	11,167,971	---	---	---	4,541	11,172,512
Sales Value	\$ 7,441,941	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 8,400	\$ 7,450,341
Royalties	\$ 1,225,557	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,226,607
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	2,562,441	74,397	61,441	68,728	57,109	2,824,116
Sales Value	\$ 46,621,203	\$ 1,440,446	\$ 1,170,118	\$ 878,008	\$ 787,885	\$ 50,897,660
Royalties	\$ 5,825,067	\$ 180,805	\$ 144,236	\$ 105,976	\$ 97,828	\$ 6,353,912
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 4,531,189	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 4,531,189
Royalties	\$ 368,013	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 368,013
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 7,418,637</b>	<b>\$ 180,805</b>	<b>\$ 144,236</b>	<b>\$ 105,976</b>	<b>\$ 98,878</b>	<b>\$ 7,948,532</b>
<b>Nevada</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	141	---	---	---	---	141
Sales Value	\$ 207	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 207
Royalties	\$ 133	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 133
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	6,475	---	---	---	---	6,475
Sales Value	\$ 8,418	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 8,418
Royalties	\$ 1,052	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,052
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	41,167,586	1,178,031	909,766	914,324	674,206	44,843,913
Sales Value	\$515,815,366	\$17,711,093	\$14,176,572	\$ 8,446,817	\$ 8,501,001	\$564,650,849
Royalties	\$ 65,664,191	\$ 2,196,542	\$ 1,700,839	\$ 982,412	\$ 1,013,574	\$ 71,557,558
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$342,516,806	\$66,953,336	\$63,034,047	\$52,323,699	\$18,435,868	\$543,263,756
Royalties	\$ 26,787,722	\$ 5,963,593	\$ 5,816,988	\$ 4,729,316	\$ 1,356,808	\$ 44,654,427
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 92,453,098</b>	<b>\$ 8,160,135</b>	<b>\$ 7,517,827</b>	<b>\$ 5,711,728</b>	<b>\$ 2,370,382</b>	<b>\$116,213,170</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>New Mexico</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	101,945,745	5,861,991	6,029,029	5,025,422	7,043,054	125,905,241
Sales Value	\$ 2,061,125,696	\$ 169,569,454	\$ 182,388,571	\$ 132,250,816	\$ 149,566,717	\$ 2,694,901,254
Royalties	\$ 222,617,549	\$ 20,844,809	\$ 22,154,041	\$ 16,250,837	\$ 17,349,022	\$ 299,216,258
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	22,766,592,705	1,060,741,088	1,047,062,015	1,027,706,761	1,055,835,915	26,957,938,484
Sales Value	\$22,340,781,645	\$1,464,283,625	\$2,266,876,935	\$1,940,131,854	\$1,922,469,634	\$29,934,543,693
Royalties	\$ 2,730,822,424	\$ 164,810,087	\$ 259,894,538	\$ 219,877,353	\$ 220,166,912	\$ 3,595,571,314
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	1,354,247,284	31,408,809	30,949,781	27,539,865	27,366,600	1,471,512,339
Sales Value	\$11,518,766,247	\$ 629,703,513	\$ 620,806,571	\$ 381,969,628	\$ 407,205,457	\$13,558,451,416
Royalties	\$ 1,395,679,796	\$ 63,176,117	\$ 60,726,862	\$ 36,890,848	\$ 39,641,045	\$ 1,596,114,668
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 7,282,362,348	\$ 338,501,161	\$ 418,523,976	\$ 372,756,629	\$ 431,066,834	\$ 8,843,210,948
Royalties	\$ 325,004,212	\$ 19,684,317	\$ 24,456,691	\$ 17,731,283	\$ 22,542,251	\$ 409,418,754
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 4,674,123,981</b>	<b>\$ 268,515,330</b>	<b>\$ 367,232,132</b>	<b>\$ 290,750,321</b>	<b>\$ 299,699,230</b>	<b>\$ 5,900,320,994</b>
<b>New York</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	191,640	26,388	20,554	25,199	36,013	299,794
Sales Value	\$ 434,635	\$ 61,633	\$ 60,805	\$ 70,963	\$ 88,560	\$ 716,596
Royalties	\$ 54,327	\$ 7,680	\$ 7,601	\$ 8,846	\$ 11,037	\$ 89,491
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 54,327</b>	<b>\$ 7,680</b>	<b>\$ 7,601</b>	<b>\$ 8,846</b>	<b>\$ 11,037</b>	<b>\$ 89,491</b>
<b>North Carolina</b>						
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 315,696	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 315,696
Royalties	\$ 19,154	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 19,154
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 19,154</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 19,154</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>North Dakota</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	90,548,731	1,835,184	3,312,647	2,476,105	2,223,304	100,395,971
Sales Value	\$ 584,250,000	\$ 15,376,728	\$ 29,616,267	\$ 21,879,937	\$ 21,588,278	\$ 672,711,210
Royalties	\$ 51,850,265	\$ 1,012,891	\$ 1,182,506	\$ 1,163,685	\$ 1,040,555	\$ 56,249,902
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	206,045,081	7,782,665	5,791,584	4,992,041	4,097,918	228,709,289
Sales Value	\$ 338,080,216	\$ 8,989,017	\$ 8,973,834	\$ 6,913,212	\$ 5,820,533	\$ 368,776,812
Royalties	\$ 40,580,921	\$ 1,048,918	\$ 1,091,601	\$ 847,344	\$ 717,430	\$ 44,286,214
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	207,209,673	5,808,925	5,909,916	6,281,171	5,815,798	231,025,483
Sales Value	\$ 3,992,324,711	\$ 109,379,591	\$ 112,932,066	\$ 82,630,596	\$ 83,016,283	\$ 4,380,283,247
Royalties	\$ 480,909,153	\$ 13,050,199	\$ 14,068,279	\$ 10,183,825	\$ 10,366,199	\$ 528,577,655
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 106,484,882	\$ 2,443,269	\$ 854,640	\$ 91,518	\$ 520,142	\$ 110,394,451
Royalties	\$ 8,636,475	\$ 170,354	\$ 91,388	\$ 2,271	\$ 44,913	\$ 8,945,401
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 581,976,814</b>	<b>\$ 15,282,362</b>	<b>\$ 16,433,774</b>	<b>\$ 12,197,125</b>	<b>\$ 12,169,097</b>	<b>\$ 638,059,172</b>
<b>Ohio</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	489,461	---	---	---	---	489,461
Sales Value	\$ 2,066,465	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,066,465
Royalties	\$ 89,459	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 89,459
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	10,708,978	779,793	842,477	619,199	618,593	13,569,040
Sales Value	\$ 13,969,482	\$ 1,890,894	\$ 2,177,653	\$ 1,657,523	\$ 1,529,740	\$ 21,225,292
Royalties	\$ 1,710,714	\$ 225,782	\$ 259,183	\$ 205,819	\$ 187,801	\$ 2,589,299
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	1,159,267	26,027	35,914	30,112	32,643	1,283,963
Sales Value	\$ 8,979,852	\$ 480,077	\$ 648,267	\$ 414,081	\$ 475,002	\$ 10,997,279
Royalties	\$ 1,146,779	\$ 38,702	\$ 42,700	\$ 20,285	\$ 21,527	\$ 1,269,993
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 2,946,952</b>	<b>\$ 264,484</b>	<b>\$ 301,883</b>	<b>\$ 226,104</b>	<b>\$ 209,328</b>	<b>\$ 3,948,751</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	12,582,020	769,297	576,674	694,889	575,098	15,197,978
Sales Value	\$250,644,851	\$26,221,224	\$16,812,850	\$20,925,495	\$16,199,635	\$330,804,055
Royalties	\$ 10,638,991	\$ 746,551	\$ 461,214	\$ 537,338	\$ 441,447	\$ 12,825,541
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	512,429,876	17,058,634	17,875,193	14,388,192	13,799,354	575,551,249
Sales Value	\$626,361,087	\$32,851,471	\$41,499,187	\$31,174,637	\$26,840,803	\$758,727,185
Royalties	\$ 77,338,015	\$ 4,102,718	\$ 5,199,831	\$ 3,843,338	\$ 3,354,704	\$ 93,838,606
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	19,105,394	203,345	248,354	184,673	184,943	19,926,709
Sales Value	\$138,309,006	\$ 3,968,299	\$ 4,860,963	\$ 2,524,881	\$ 2,623,346	\$152,286,495
Royalties	\$ 16,272,605	\$ 417,432	\$ 511,429	\$ 273,975	\$ 277,113	\$ 17,752,554
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 40,941,939	\$ 206,230	\$ 191,119	\$ 172,941	\$ 164,354	\$ 41,676,583
Royalties	\$ 1,004,102	\$ 21,501	\$ 21,588	\$ 19,762	\$ 18,931	\$ 1,085,884
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$105,253,713</b>	<b>\$ 5,288,202</b>	<b>\$ 6,194,062</b>	<b>\$ 4,674,413</b>	<b>\$ 4,092,195</b>	<b>\$125,502,585</b>
<b>Oregon</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	20,603	---	---	---	---	20,603
Sales Value	\$ 374,084	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 374,084
Royalties	\$ 24,147	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 24,147
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 40	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 40
Royalties	\$ 5	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 5
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 24,152</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 24,152</b>
<b>Pennsylvania</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	3,658,067	92,181	143,693	106,394	120,814	4,121,149
Sales Value	\$ 2,392,703	\$ 198,005	\$ 214,103	\$ 187,943	\$ 227,049	\$ 3,219,803
Royalties	\$ 276,136	\$ 25,134	\$ 27,378	\$ 23,619	\$ 28,225	\$ 380,492
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	16,599	8,020	2,654	1,764	1,150	30,187
Sales Value	\$ 291,066	\$ 147,536	\$ 50,054	\$ 26,586	\$ 15,664	\$ 530,906
Royalties	\$ 36,263	\$ 12,283	\$ 326	\$ 246	\$ 192	\$ 49,310
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 312,399</b>	<b>\$ 37,417</b>	<b>\$ 27,704</b>	<b>\$ 23,865</b>	<b>\$ 28,417</b>	<b>\$ 429,802</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>South Carolina</b>						
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 118,542	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 118,542
Royalties	\$ 5,927	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 5,927
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 5,927</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 5,927</b>
<b>South Dakota</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	41,435	---	---	---	---	41,435
Sales Value	\$ 69,381	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 69,381
Royalties	\$ 7,119	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 7,119
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	4,457,170	351,322	304,505	358,779	338,115	5,809,891
Sales Value	\$ 8,910,739	\$ 374,329	\$ 527,487	\$ 573,971	\$ 517,732	\$ 10,904,258
Royalties	\$ 975,949	\$ 44,020	\$ 65,095	\$ 69,870	\$ 63,678	\$ 1,218,612
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	6,669,263	262,706	225,314	214,305	197,075	7,568,663
Sales Value	\$125,328,983	\$4,615,073	\$4,332,758	\$2,862,351	\$2,672,357	\$139,811,522
Royalties	\$ 15,413,222	\$ 569,417	\$ 533,508	\$ 358,166	\$ 334,281	\$ 17,208,594
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 323,312	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 323,312
Royalties	\$ 37,483	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 37,483
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 16,433,773</b>	<b>\$ 613,437</b>	<b>\$ 598,603</b>	<b>\$ 428,036</b>	<b>\$ 397,959</b>	<b>\$ 18,471,808</b>
<b>Tennessee</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	1,762	427	173	---	58	2,420
Sales Value	\$ 3,077	\$ 768	\$ 256	\$ ---	\$ 79	\$ 4,180
Royalties	\$ 384	\$ 96	\$ 33	\$ ---	\$ 10	\$ 523
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 81,340	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 81,340
Royalties	\$ 4,452	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 4,452
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 4,836</b>	<b>\$ 96</b>	<b>\$ 33</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 10</b>	<b>\$ 4,975</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Texas</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	233,950,392	79,428,239	67,096,761	45,151,534	31,761,249	457,388,175
Sales Value	\$ 300,828,867	\$ 163,165,743	\$ 164,905,775	\$ 99,854,455	\$ 68,288,035	\$ 797,042,875
Royalties	\$ 35,816,568	\$ 19,407,020	\$ 20,020,801	\$ 12,073,115	\$ 8,230,489	\$ 95,547,993
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	10,826,732	644,019	698,298	586,278	390,442	13,145,769
Sales Value	\$ 110,783,886	\$ 12,074,367	\$ 13,779,840	\$ 7,381,222	\$ 5,423,329	\$ 149,442,644
Royalties	\$ 13,751,265	\$ 1,420,240	\$ 1,457,408	\$ 848,576	\$ 690,850	\$ 18,168,339
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 15,078,287	\$ 1,676,006	\$ 1,336,535	\$ 941,220	\$ 779,160	\$ 19,811,208
Royalties	\$ 1,114,227	\$ 193,607	\$ 167,330	\$ 116,808	\$ 96,637	\$ 1,688,609
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 50,682,060</b>	<b>\$ 21,020,867</b>	<b>\$ 21,645,539</b>	<b>\$ 13,038,499</b>	<b>\$ 9,017,976</b>	<b>\$ 115,404,941</b>
<b>Utah</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	353,151,729	26,403,884	23,886,795	24,273,905	22,904,713	450,621,026
Sales Value	\$ 6,635,285,797	\$ 582,264,498	\$ 507,480,897	\$ 510,670,233	\$ 477,492,630	\$ 8,713,194,055
Royalties	\$ 339,176,089	\$ 39,456,175	\$ 34,635,367	\$ 35,311,293	\$ 31,520,284	\$ 480,099,208
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	1,199,933,755	59,903,175	61,060,581	67,226,125	97,838,536	1,485,962,172
Sales Value	\$ 1,336,134,708	\$ 81,132,525	\$ 124,134,019	\$ 133,696,697	\$ 151,771,085	\$ 1,826,869,034
Royalties	\$ 162,663,437	\$ 8,785,977	\$ 14,279,331	\$ 15,605,704	\$ 17,829,522	\$ 219,163,971
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	286,195,425	4,760,131	4,626,115	5,023,287	4,017,966	304,622,924
Sales Value	\$ 2,458,087,952	\$ 92,667,274	\$ 83,458,090	\$ 60,040,200	\$ 53,776,449	\$ 2,748,029,965
Royalties	\$ 303,942,907	\$ 9,661,290	\$ 8,748,356	\$ 5,814,532	\$ 5,324,102	\$ 333,491,187
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 254,622,452	\$ 13,891,863	\$ 12,996,547	\$ 14,087,156	\$ 12,999,239	\$ 308,597,257
Royalties	\$ 19,072,514	\$ 898,892	\$ 937,032	\$ 853,070	\$ 732,746	\$ 22,494,254
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 824,854,947</b>	<b>\$ 58,802,334</b>	<b>\$ 58,600,086</b>	<b>\$ 57,584,599</b>	<b>\$ 55,406,654</b>	<b>\$ 1,055,248,620</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Virginia</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	48,696	---	---	---	---	48,696
Sales Value	\$ 1,744,956	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,744,956
Royalties	\$ 115,833	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 115,833
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	2,109,909	512,017	408,982	379,443	319,488	3,729,839
Sales Value	\$ 4,172,124	\$ 1,198,772	\$ 1,092,420	\$ 850,110	\$ 684,275	\$ 7,997,701
Royalties	\$ 526,516	\$ 151,412	\$ 138,245	\$ 106,257	\$ 86,413	\$ 1,008,843
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 9,854,527	\$ 596,904	\$ 312,959	\$ 236,618	\$ 33,094	\$ 11,034,102
Royalties	\$ 362,717	\$ 29,845	\$ 15,648	\$ 11,831	\$ 1,655	\$ 421,696
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 1,005,066</b>	<b>\$ 181,257</b>	<b>\$ 153,893</b>	<b>\$ 118,088</b>	<b>\$ 88,068</b>	<b>\$ 1,546,372</b>
<b>Washington</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	10,033,136	570,668	947,003	601,385	1,351,028	13,503,220
Sales Value	\$195,908,865	\$16,946,521	\$24,122,456	\$16,044,926	\$40,053,611	\$293,076,379
Royalties	\$ 5,894,194	\$ 1,233,841	\$ 1,723,179	\$ 1,150,777	\$ 2,923,324	\$ 12,925,315
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 5,894,194</b>	<b>\$ 1,233,841</b>	<b>\$ 1,723,179</b>	<b>\$ 1,150,777</b>	<b>\$ 2,923,324</b>	<b>\$ 12,925,315</b>
<b>West Virginia</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	50,835,169	820,837	1,351,214	1,046,185	1,180,030	55,233,435
Sales Value	\$ 40,980,845	\$ 2,074,107	\$ 4,146,502	\$ 2,606,979	\$ 2,436,050	\$ 52,244,483
Royalties	\$ 5,190,337	\$ 259,273	\$ 514,635	\$ 317,445	\$ 299,155	\$ 6,580,845
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	38,632	7,714	36,031	21,921	11,882	116,180
Sales Value	\$ 668,191	\$ 149,192	\$ 623,498	\$ 281,182	\$ 185,694	\$ 1,907,757
Royalties	\$ 83,524	\$ 18,649	\$ 77,938	\$ 35,147	\$ 23,212	\$ 238,470
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 5,273,861</b>	<b>\$ 277,922</b>	<b>\$ 592,573</b>	<b>\$ 352,592</b>	<b>\$ 322,367</b>	<b>\$ 6,819,315</b>

**Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

	1920-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99
<b>Wyoming</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	2,326,841,103	248,866,650	248,062,056	266,442,898	310,579,555	3,400,792,262
Sales Value	\$ 19,512,036,839	\$ 1,450,325,503	\$ 1,320,279,624	\$ 1,424,743,314	\$ 1,631,042,634	\$ 25,338,427,914
Royalties	\$ 1,329,000,892	\$ 176,655,794	\$ 158,319,997	\$ 168,231,302	\$ 193,451,263	\$ 2,025,659,248
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	9,236,261,112	486,492,591	552,300,766	587,831,123	595,382,747	11,458,268,339
Sales Value	\$ 11,059,780,619	\$ 649,145,526	\$ 1,090,777,553	\$ 1,108,559,975	\$ 1,172,942,883	\$ 15,081,206,556
Royalties	\$ 1,351,545,773	\$ 73,417,645	\$ 125,695,136	\$ 126,755,679	\$ 134,038,751	\$ 1,811,452,984
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	3,675,193,596	43,127,558	43,015,278	37,330,002	36,995,847	3,835,662,281
Sales Value	\$ 30,355,815,931	\$ 809,395,033	\$ 784,292,798	\$ 435,998,476	\$ 529,803,595	\$ 32,915,305,833
Royalties	\$ 3,716,743,346	\$ 86,257,959	\$ 82,959,331	\$ 46,636,573	\$ 55,086,919	\$ 3,987,684,128
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 5,488,693,198	\$ 481,693,106	\$ 403,467,079	\$ 340,724,682	\$ 317,711,777	\$ 7,032,289,842
Royalties	\$ 284,315,960	\$ 24,565,930	\$ 23,257,579	\$ 20,282,107	\$ 19,593,815	\$ 372,015,391
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 6,681,605,971</b>	<b>\$ 360,897,328</b>	<b>\$ 390,232,043</b>	<b>\$ 361,905,661</b>	<b>\$ 402,170,748</b>	<b>\$ 8,196,811,751</b>
<b>Onshore Federal Totals</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	3,618,242,825	328,188,352	330,270,324	342,165,959	387,387,806	5,006,255,266
Sales Value	\$ 39,275,949,439	\$ 2,930,501,104	\$ 2,815,478,557	\$ 2,782,045,043	\$ 3,001,586,753	\$ 50,805,560,896
Royalties	\$ 2,717,353,245	\$ 301,884,902	\$ 285,552,110	\$ 285,312,268	\$ 311,760,661	\$ 3,901,863,186
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	42,344,564,732	1,899,746,059	1,940,621,082	1,920,415,158	1,957,326,937	50,062,673,968
Sales Value	\$ 41,583,218,377	\$ 2,714,256,177	\$ 4,110,635,843	\$ 3,669,455,195	\$ 3,651,720,681	\$ 55,729,286,273
Royalties	\$ 5,119,141,596	\$ 309,896,180	\$ 476,559,499	\$ 421,200,187	\$ 421,917,119	\$ 6,748,714,581
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	8,522,192,320	121,534,279	117,292,892	111,583,570	103,926,210	8,976,529,271
Sales Value	\$ 67,252,694,610	\$ 2,249,028,361	\$ 2,161,979,566	\$ 1,358,095,387	\$ 1,446,186,144	\$ 74,467,984,068
Royalties	\$ 8,351,614,211	\$ 232,421,696	\$ 213,657,941	\$ 132,150,622	\$ 143,256,345	\$ 9,073,100,815
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 25,037,999,949	\$ 1,685,665,504	\$ 1,584,890,537	\$ 1,432,076,100	\$ 1,358,580,351	\$ 31,099,212,441
Royalties	\$ 1,356,283,488	\$ 90,367,805	\$ 98,723,365	\$ 82,718,454	\$ 76,728,731	\$ 1,704,821,843
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 17,544,392,540</b>	<b>\$ 934,570,583</b>	<b>\$ 1,074,492,915</b>	<b>\$ 921,381,531</b>	<b>\$ 953,662,856</b>	<b>\$ 21,428,500,425</b>

**Table 23. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Carbon Dioxide</b>			
Colorado .....	240,014,237	\$ 142,255,849	\$ 8,668,517
New Mexico .....	8,604,674	3,667,214	459,767
Wyoming .....	<u>22,122,551</u>	<u>7,063,489</u>	<u>10,462</u>
Subtotal .....	270,741,462	\$ 152,986,552	\$ 9,138,746
<b>Clay</b>			
Alabama .....	75,555	\$ 151,100	\$ 6,044
<b>Coal</b>			
Alabama .....	684,136	\$ 31,648,188	\$ 2,342,573
Colorado .....	23,058,955	423,823,594	36,787,888
Kentucky .....	20,121	559,372	38,901
Montana .....	18,947,842	209,612,094	25,865,404
New Mexico .....	7,043,054	149,566,717	17,349,022
North Dakota .....	2,223,304	21,588,278	1,040,555
Oklahoma .....	575,098	16,199,635	441,447
Utah .....	22,904,713	477,492,630	31,520,284
Washington .....	1,351,028	40,053,611	2,923,324
Wyoming .....	<u>310,579,555</u>	<u>1,631,042,634</u>	<u>193,451,263</u>
Subtotal .....	387,387,806	\$3,001,586,753	\$311,760,661
<b>Cobalt</b>			
Missouri .....	11	\$ 23,722	\$ 854
<b>Copper</b>			
Missouri .....	8,109	\$ 3,987,384	\$ 120,017
<b>Gas</b>			
Alabama .....	948,326	\$ 1,919,002	\$ 237,972
Alaska .....	19,478,309	26,963,607	3,443,008
Arkansas .....	7,805,418	16,102,307	2,137,837
California .....	6,004,894	13,448,904	1,962,220
Colorado .....	70,406,229	135,543,109	15,786,157
Kansas .....	15,888,248	27,253,006	3,373,084
Kentucky .....	282,119	613,086	76,531
Louisiana .....	14,770,750	31,788,629	4,451,879
Michigan .....	5,041,639	10,928,110	1,353,519
Mississippi .....	1,225,278	2,697,244	340,579
Montana .....	14,142,356	30,838,819	3,739,156
Nebraska .....	4,541	8,400	1,050
New Mexico .....	1,055,835,915	1,922,469,634	220,166,912

**Table 23. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Gas (cont.)</b>			
New York .....	36,013	\$ 88,560	\$ 11,037
North Dakota .....	4,097,918	5,820,533	717,430
Ohio .....	618,593	1,529,740	187,801
Oklahoma .....	13,799,354	26,840,803	3,354,704
Pennsylvania .....	120,814	227,049	28,225
South Dakota .....	338,115	517,732	63,678
Tennessee .....	58	79	10
Texas .....	31,761,249	68,288,035	8,230,489
Utah .....	97,838,536	151,771,085	17,829,522
Virginia .....	319,488	684,275	86,413
West Virginia .....	1,180,030	2,436,050	299,155
Wyoming .....	<u>595,382,747</u>	<u>1,172,942,883</u>	<u>134,038,751</u>
Subtotal .....	1,957,326,937	\$3,651,720,681	\$421,917,119
<b>Gas Lost</b>			
California .....	6,157	\$ 10,149	\$ 1,269
Wyoming .....	<u>8,307</u>	<u>18,411</u>	<u>2,294</u>
Subtotal .....	14,464	\$ 28,560	\$ 3,563
<b>Gas Plant Products</b>			
Alabama .....	20,221	\$ 6,479	\$ 833
Alaska .....	1,783,497	961,903	112,738
California .....	143,557	47,742	20,831
Colorado .....	43,914,779	12,484,293	1,078,182
Kansas .....	7,148,182	1,797,819	161,479
Louisiana .....	20,397,629	5,099,854	593,798
Michigan .....	657,967	219,882	24,089
Montana .....	4,649,531	1,373,617	85,031
New Mexico .....	876,953,311	213,867,435	17,785,610
North Dakota .....	2,074,340	507,510	43,409
Oklahoma .....	618,432	164,354	18,931
Texas .....	3,454,246	779,160	96,637
Utah .....	19,415,023	6,712,315	257,467
Wyoming .....	<u>115,972,788</u>	<u>29,433,892</u>	<u>3,264,280</u>
Subtotal .....	1,097,203,503	\$ 273,456,255	\$ 23,543,315
<b>Geothermal</b>			
California .....	15,384,917	\$ 64,191,779	\$ 7,473,887
Nevada .....	1,855,427	8,840,460	884,046
Utah .....	<u>881,246</u>	<u>1,924,321</u>	<u>192,432</u>
Subtotal .....	18,121,590	\$ 74,956,560	\$ 8,550,365

**Table 23. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)**

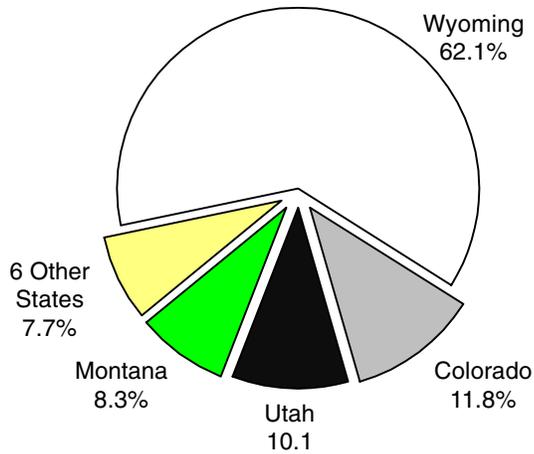
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b><i>Gilsonite</i></b>			
Utah .....	12,531	\$ 2,828,566	\$ 236,826
<b><i>Hot Water</i></b>			
California .....	8,580,629	\$ 14,587,070	\$ 1,458,707
Nevada .....	11,200	50,269	5,006
New Mexico .....	10,280	10,486	1,049
Subtotal .....	8,602,109	\$ 14,647,825	\$ 1,464,762
<b><i>Langbeinite</i></b>			
New Mexico .....	856,470	\$ 77,797,033	\$ 1,555,941
<b><i>Lead</i></b>			
Missouri .....	275,318	\$120,443,652	\$ 2,844,454
<b><i>Limestone</i></b>			
Virginia .....	3,840	\$ 33,094	\$ 1,655
<b><i>Magnesium</i></b>			
Utah .....	35,595	\$ 422,829	\$ 12,684
<b><i>Nitrogen</i></b>			
North Dakota .....	51,739	\$ 10,345	\$ 1,266
<b><i>Oil</i></b>			
Alabama .....	79,312	\$ 1,077,939	\$ 134,074
Alaska .....	403,235	6,063,353	747,907
Arkansas .....	329	4,369	546
California .....	18,152,817	201,679,262	12,655,262
Colorado .....	4,759,990	75,289,006	9,321,730
Florida .....	8,331	100,695	12,579
Illinois .....	78,851	1,064,046	124,137
Kansas .....	179,529	2,624,663	275,264
Kentucky .....	10,082	150,843	2,840
Louisiana .....	1,033,316	14,718,631	1,833,283
Michigan .....	73,997	1,123,700	134,457
Mississippi .....	473,100	6,959,380	768,491
Montana .....	2,927,660	40,844,195	4,368,933
Nebraska .....	57,109	787,885	97,828
Nevada .....	674,206	8,501,001	1,013,574

**Table 23. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b><i>Oil (cont.)</i></b>			
New Mexico .....	27,366,600	\$ 407,205,457	\$ 39,641,045
North Dakota .....	5,815,798	83,016,283	10,366,199
Ohio .....	32,643	475,002	21,527
Oklahoma .....	184,943	2,623,346	277,113
Pennsylvania .....	1,150	15,664	192
South Dakota .....	197,075	2,672,357	334,281
Texas .....	390,442	5,423,329	690,850
Utah .....	4,017,966	53,776,449	5,324,102
West Virginia .....	11,882	185,694	23,212
Wyoming .....	<u>36,995,847</u>	<u>529,803,595</u>	<u>55,086,919</u>
Subtotal .....	103,926,210	\$1,446,186,144	\$143,256,345
<b><i>Oil Lost</i></b>			
California .....	(85,509)	\$ (723,463)	\$ (40,514)
New Mexico .....	<u>543</u>	<u>6,168</u>	<u>771</u>
Subtotal .....	(84,966)	\$ (717,295)	\$ (39,743)
<b><i>Phosphate</i></b>			
Idaho .....	5,771,879	\$ 94,121,338	\$ 4,702,869
<b><i>Potash</i></b>			
New Mexico .....	1,345,751	\$ 134,574,097	\$ 2,682,733
Utah .....	<u>10,118</u>	<u>1,072,205</u>	<u>32,167</u>
Subtotal .....	1,355,869	\$ 135,646,302	\$ 2,714,900
<b><i>Purge Liquor</i></b>			
Wyoming .....	61,883	\$ 1,175,847	\$ 70,241
<b><i>Quartz Crystals</i></b>			
Arkansas .....	19,832	\$ 21,815	\$ 1,091
<b><i>Sand and Gravel</i></b>			
Nevada .....	2,110,200	\$ 9,545,139	\$ 467,756
<b><i>Sodium</i></b>			
Arizona .....	241	\$ 7,953	\$ 398
California .....	878,299	64,480,365	3,175,423
Colorado .....	101,645	13,591,156	679,412

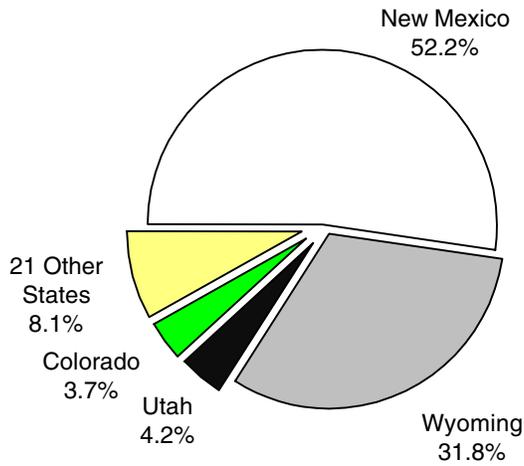
**Table 23. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Sodium (cont.)</b>			
New Mexico .....	505,380	\$ 1,005,765	\$ 50,408
Utah .....	4,460	39,003	1,170
Wyoming .....	<u>4,152,540</u>	<u>281,028,158</u>	<u>16,233,381</u>
Subtotal .....	5,642,565	\$ 360,152,400	\$ 20,140,192
<b>Sulfur</b>			
Alabama .....	261	\$ 12,021	\$ 1,503
California .....	1,429	9,603	480
Montana .....	2,992	32,339	1,452
New Mexico .....	20,845	138,636	5,972
North Dakota .....	910	2,287	238
Wyoming .....	<u>(56,720)</u>	<u>(1,584,752)</u>	<u>(16,006)</u>
Subtotal .....	(30,283)	\$ (1,389,866)	\$ (6,361)
<b>Trona Ore</b>			
Wyoming .....	10,223	\$ 576,732	\$ 29,163
<b>Zinc</b>			
Missouri .....	72,419	\$ 37,674,462	\$ 1,168,131
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$9,458,073,929</b>	<b>\$953,662,856</b>



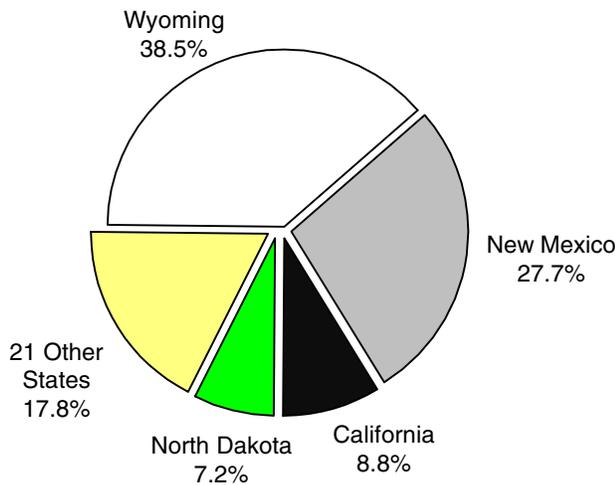
Wyoming	\$193,451,263
Colorado	36,787,888
Utah	31,520,284
Montana	25,865,404
6 Other States	24,135,822
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$311,760,661</b>

Figure 27. Federal onshore coal royalties by State, Calendar Year 1999



New Mexico	\$220,166,912
Wyoming	134,038,751
Utah	17,829,522
Colorado	15,786,157
21 Other States	34,095,777
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$421,917,119</b>

Figure 28. Federal onshore gas royalties by State, Calendar Year 1999



Wyoming	\$ 55,086,919
New Mexico	39,641,045
California	12,655,262
North Dakota	10,366,199
21 Other States	25,506,920
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$143,256,345</b>

Figure 29. Federal onshore oil royalties by State, Calendar Year 1999

**Table 24. Summary of rents by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-99**

	1985-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1985-99
Alabama	\$ 2,045,740	\$ 131,907	\$ 82,053	\$ 45,329	\$ 21,053	\$ 2,326,082
Alaska	20,732,668	46,654	12,146	10,895	3,345,558	24,147,921
Arizona	6,269,417	120,001	67,947	155,441	128,607	6,741,413
Arkansas	7,471,301	204,792	188,211	362,483	372,349	8,599,136
California	14,718,314	441,592	372,915	424,134	398,028	16,354,983
Colorado	67,107,265	3,730,093	3,358,493	3,934,934	3,656,614	81,787,399
Florida	2,525,992	15,007	12,319	3,847	2,627	2,559,792
Georgia	101,024	---	---	(1,089)	---	99,935
Idaho	7,556,654	15,392	19,771	7,875	14,167	7,613,859
Illinois	53,485	12,331	7,872	516	(287)	73,917
Indiana	3,366	415	---	---	---	3,781
Iowa	1,635	---	---	---	---	1,635
Kansas	389,119	21,552	15,169	9,764	16,335	451,939
Kentucky	382,081	28,938	20,070	20,321	9,031	460,441
Louisiana	2,664,890	396,220	443,056	433,854	266,952	4,204,972
Maryland	16,034	496	496	496	496	18,018
Michigan	4,178,858	57,425	70,246	176,089	133,069	4,615,687
Minnesota	129,217	(22,931)	2,335	1,828	1,828	112,277
Mississippi	6,225,396	403,734	663,461	786,150	664,445	8,743,186
Missouri	168,900	(93,095)	166,122	2,163	1,515	245,605
Montana	45,660,301	1,745,108	2,032,716	2,214,224	2,374,091	54,026,440
Nebraska	668,573	15,966	6,499	5,312	840	697,190
Nevada	80,385,222	4,211,910	3,376,982	2,836,032	2,072,350	92,882,496
New Mexico	57,489,082	2,944,416	3,063,774	3,083,294	2,783,890	69,364,456
New York	67,073	---	---	---	---	67,073
North Carolina	119,631	---	---	---	---	119,631
North Dakota	5,498,765	652,203	784,611	877,873	710,432	8,523,884
Ohio	253,841	39,305	30,698	26,927	14,440	365,211
Oklahoma	4,108,916	433,150	376,909	246,037	253,929	5,418,941
Oregon	10,742,049	135,675	145,204	110,483	86,116	11,219,527
Pennsylvania	17,332	1,127	1,124	1,130	1,127	21,840
South Carolina	22,986	555	---	---	---	23,541
South Dakota	5,351,361	271,355	365,528	323,698	195,068	6,507,010
Tennessee	72,337	---	---	---	---	72,337
Texas	2,985,611	398,343	314,093	360,759	339,389	4,398,195
Utah	76,924,398	4,692,391	4,355,777	4,538,833	4,215,493	94,726,892
Virginia	2,146,538	(11,215)	3,957	2,017	1,398	2,142,695
Washington	4,110,337	20,366	44,763	21,349	68,649	4,265,464
West Virginia	2,517,568	83,669	83,391	65,201	113,525	2,863,354
Wisconsin	422,497	3,417	474	426	180	426,994
Wyoming	<u>186,404,354</u>	<u>16,433,599</u>	<u>16,236,560</u>	<u>18,131,087</u>	<u>18,348,932</u>	<u>255,554,532</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$628,710,128</b>	<b>\$37,581,863</b>	<b>\$36,725,742</b>	<b>\$39,219,712</b>	<b>\$40,612,236</b>	<b>\$782,849,681</b>

NOTE: Fluctuations in rents from one year to another may be due to lease additions, lease terminations, estimated rent payments, and recoupments.

**Table 25. Fiscal Year 1999 accepted bonus bids by State and commodity from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases**

	No. of Leases	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids		No. of Leases	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
<b>Alaska</b>				<b>Nevada</b>			
Oil and Gas	132	861,318	\$104,598,258	Oil and Gas	55	43,831	\$ 261,206
<b>Arkansas</b>				<b>New Mexico</b>			
Oil and Gas	122	62,093	187,847	Oil and Gas	232	117,982	6,957,466
<b>California</b>				<b>North Dakota</b>			
Oil and Gas	30	29,478	676,634	Coal	1	360	36,000
<b>Colorado</b>				Oil and Gas	44	16,921	59,578
Coal	1	195	19,752	<b>Ohio</b>			
Oil and Gas	179	192,476	7,639,094	Oil and Gas	1	114	228
<b>Kansas</b>				<b>Oklahoma</b>			
Oil and Gas	9	2,354	41,451	Oil and Gas	33	12,015	269,949
<b>Louisiana</b>				<b>Texas</b>			
Oil and Gas	6	614	1,234	Oil and Gas	39	17,029	366,651
<b>Michigan</b>				<b>Utah</b>			
Oil and Gas	26	15,680	21,024	Oil and Gas	133	147,975	519,606
<b>Mississippi</b>				<b>Virginia</b>			
Oil and Gas	22	3,247	33,468	Oil and Gas	4	870	1,928
<b>Montana</b>				<b>Washington</b>			
Oil and Gas	186	127,842	949,583	Oil and Gas	11	3,287	35,787
<b>Nebraska</b>				<b>Wyoming</b>			
Oil and Gas	1	80	480	Coal	2	3,545	158,000,009
				Oil and Gas	<u>1,242</u>	<u>1,296,801</u>	<u>46,968,850</u>
				<b>Total</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>2,956,107</b>	<b>\$327,646,083</b>

NOTE: Accepted bonus bids in tables 25 and 26 include both revenues actually collected in Fiscal Year (FY) 1999 and revenues that may be deferred until later years. Coal bonus payments may be deferred through five annual installments from the date of the lease sale. Bonus collections in tables 2 and 3 of this report represent actual payments received in Calendar Year (CY) 1999. Bonus revenues collected and deferred in FY 1999 in tables 25 and 26 will subsequently not correspond to bonus revenues collected in CY 1999 in tables 2 and 3.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.

**Table 26. Summary of accepted bonus bids from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1954-99**

	Oil & Gas		Other Minerals		Totals	
	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
1954-61 ...	319,861	\$ 17,749,603	117,005	\$ 4,316,990	436,866	\$ 22,066,593
1962 ...	32,711	7,059,451	41,507	223,379	74,218	7,282,830
1963 ...	53,124	2,089,236	54,244	475,288	107,368	2,564,524
1964 ...	20,335	649,918	32,290	1,112,824	52,625	1,762,742
1965 ...	46,572	1,805,432	30,009	1,072,714	76,581	2,878,146
1966 ...	35,453	572,837	48,979	1,071,869	84,432	1,644,706
1967 ...	61,665	764,296	47,606	936,656	109,271	1,700,952
1968 ...	71,505	972,523	95,303	3,102,240	166,808	4,074,763
1969 ...	36,969	754,543	---	---	36,969	754,543
1970 ...	38,724	478,890	18,493	370,395	57,217	849,285
1971 ...	52,102	1,163,136	28,706	7,627,114	80,808	8,790,250
1972 ...	88,326	1,117,543	---	---	88,326	1,117,543
1973 ...	89,315	2,203,370	133	33,635	89,448	2,237,005
1974 ...	65,247	2,295,623	24,493	449,192,426	89,740	451,488,049
1975 ...	112,401	8,202,991	362	3,618	112,763	8,206,609
1976 ...	74,616	4,934,208	---	---	74,616	4,934,208
1977 ...	80,529	7,820,947	---	---	80,529	7,820,947
1978 ...	76,438	12,705,965	574	31,380	77,012	12,737,345
1979 ...	62,447	7,597,171	6,475	816,008	68,922	8,413,179
1980 ...	71,623	22,048,947	9,897	933,369	81,520	22,982,316
1981 ...	126,070	103,314,389	60,034	25,358,616	186,104	128,673,005
1982 ...	991,186	95,304,216	352,510	29,966,642	1,343,696	125,270,858
1983 ...	131,702	31,150,106	173,694	30,958,099	305,396	62,108,205
1984 ...	394,264	49,484,379	17,955	584,422	412,219	50,068,801
1985 ...	517,612	47,367,665	4,444	227,094	522,056	47,594,759
1986 ...	353,055	26,643,088	38,420	3,565,974	391,475	30,209,062
1987 ...	211,488	33,345,494	6,333	1,407,220	217,821	34,752,714
1988 ...	1,913,023	51,208,738	75,408	3,523,373	1,988,431	54,732,111
1989 ...	2,831,737	62,847,022	26,963	16,746,107	2,858,700	79,593,129
1990 ...	1,723,845	49,363,154	3,648	1,709,099	1,727,493	51,072,253
1991 ...	1,845,365	41,493,134	10,224	8,061,021	1,855,589	49,554,155
1992 ...	1,118,816	18,804,174	26,764	3,898,016	1,145,580	22,702,190
1993 ...	1,744,777	22,747,870	11,270	196,686,517	1,756,047	219,434,387
1994 ...	2,147,415	41,430,784	6,879	4,954,028	2,154,294	46,384,812
1995 ...	2,394,854	47,339,046	13,159	26,035,179	2,408,013	73,374,225
1996 ...	1,589,795	31,979,336	28,279	24,051,992	1,618,074	56,031,328
1997 ...	2,265,452	58,494,833	28,891	25,371,987	2,294,343	83,866,820
1998 ...	2,480,035	77,214,000	20,140	140,529,695	2,500,175	217,743,695
1999 ...	<u>2,952,007</u>	<u>169,590,322</u>	<u>4,100</u>	<u>158,055,761</u>	<u>2,956,107</u>	<u>327,646,083</u>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>29,222,461</b>	<b>\$1,162,108,380</b>	<b>1,465,191</b>	<b>\$1,173,010,747</b>	<b>30,687,652</b>	<b>\$2,335,119,127</b>

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.

**Table 27. Summary of other revenues by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-99**

	1985-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1985-99
Alabama .....	\$ 193,763	\$ (151,561)	\$ (5,003)	\$ (43,560)	\$ 148,320	\$ 141,959
Alaska .....	295,656	24,777	85,742	(29,954)	(29,560)	346,661
Arizona .....	2,083	---	---	---	---	2,083
Arkansas .....	464,843	40,531	44,664	179,115	(11,155)	717,998
California .....	850,682	466,780	4,348,436	1,805,528	2,416,994	9,888,420
Colorado .....	10,502,122	2,444,188	3,529,931	169,443	1,871,941	18,517,625
Florida .....	33,572	1,891	1,971	1,971	1,889	41,294
Georgia .....	2,179	218	218	1,518	218	4,351
Idaho .....	725,445	109,930	417,897	87,261	105,328	1,445,861
Illinois .....	15,951	2,311	171	687	1,867	20,987
Kansas .....	1,000,435	15,325	(7,401)	101,898	23,531	1,133,788
Kentucky .....	195,063	83,273	23,908	22,487	31,044	355,775
Louisiana .....	1,209,434	374,091	132,203	(376,765)	69,848	1,408,811
Maryland .....	73,414	12,304	10,386	9,478	9,621	115,203
Michigan .....	52,520	86,271	86,199	13,302	6,457	244,749
Minnesota .....	554,560	48,660	48,660	48,660	48,660	749,200
Mississippi .....	93,165	(890)	21,101	5,321	41,536	160,233
Missouri .....	67,811	21,400	20,226	15,393	13,852	138,682
Montana .....	10,983,571	377,455	4,009,400	1,003,555	406,285	16,780,266
Nebraska .....	82,893	24,058	19,727	18,401	23,947	169,026
Nevada .....	4,444,857	(189,563)	(270,344)	14,660	27,267	4,026,877
New Mexico ....	21,854,266	7,936,301	6,566,106	(1,050,709)	10,139,871	45,445,835
New York .....	1,000	---	348	---	---	1,348
North Carolina ..	3,792	474	474	474	474	5,688
North Dakota ...	5,087,807	(563,552)	9,089,014	59,621	77,854	13,750,744
Ohio .....	26,003	1,920	2,391	(289)	4,278	34,303
Oklahoma .....	2,096,087	116,235	58,744	125,410	111,930	2,508,406
Pennsylvania ...	95,356	23,813	17,726	21,682	19,914	178,491
South Dakota ...	120,862	12,371	9,802	22,759	98,873	264,667
Tennessee .....	620	---	---	---	---	620
Texas .....	137,921	27,894	22,578	73,582	61,282	323,257
Utah .....	12,535,210	1,142,178	1,071,714	889,977	901,105	16,540,184
Virginia .....	34,049	31,184	4,836	500	4,557	75,126
Washington ....	8,470	---	---	---	---	8,470
West Virginia ...	1,095,034	117,009	295,340	173,211	151,676	1,832,270
Wyoming .....	<u>138,458,173</u>	<u>1,197,303</u>	<u>21,904,115</u>	<u>1,715,531</u>	<u>(7,599,449)</u>	<u>155,675,673</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$213,398,669</b>	<b>\$13,834,579</b>	<b>\$51,561,280</b>	<b>\$ 5,080,148</b>	<b>\$ 9,180,255</b>	<b>\$293,054,931</b>

NOTE: This table was formerly titled "Summary of minimum royalties by State from Federal onshore mineral leases." The revenues in this table include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. The increase in revenues in 1997 was due to a higher volume of settlement payments. The decline in revenues in 1998 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated oil and gas royalty payments. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when oil and gas prices fell in 1998.

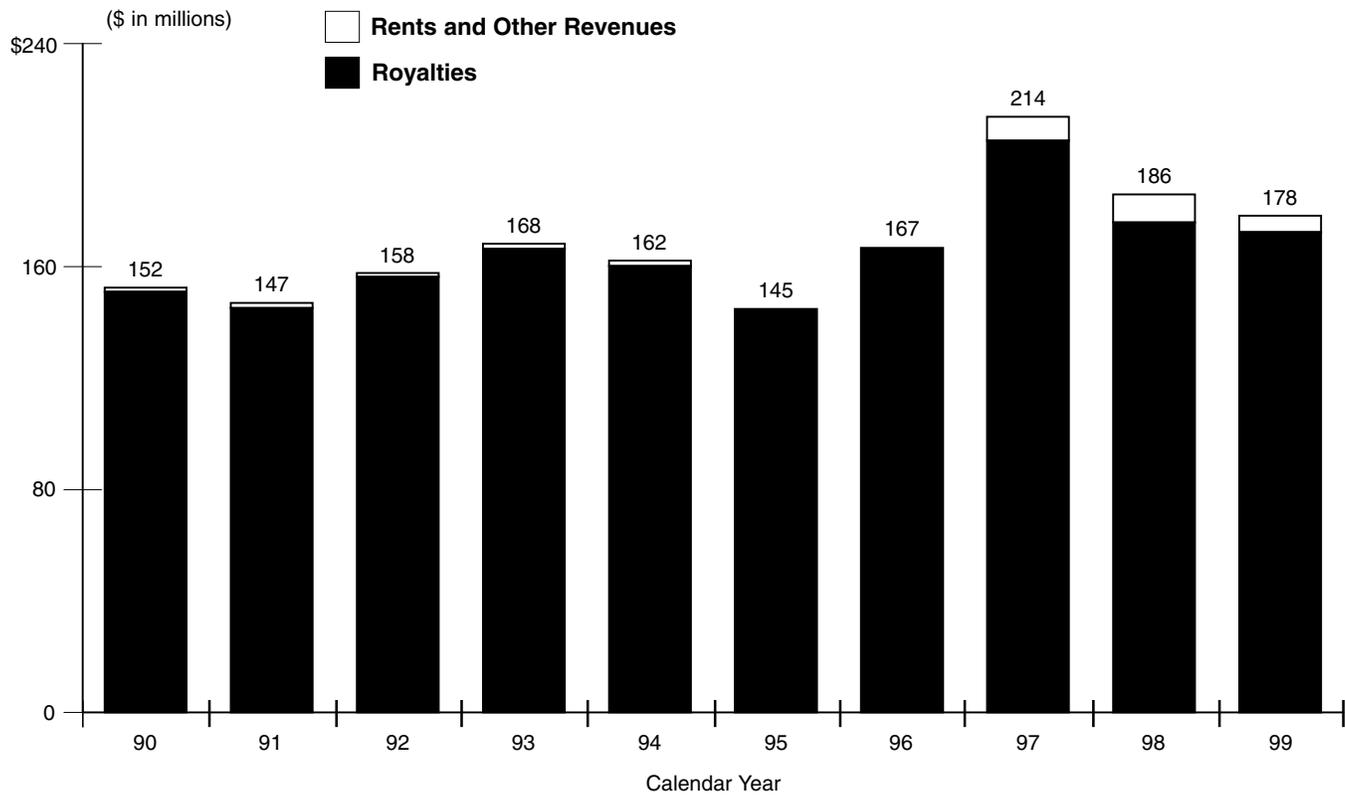


Figure 30. Revenues from American Indian leases by source, 1990-99

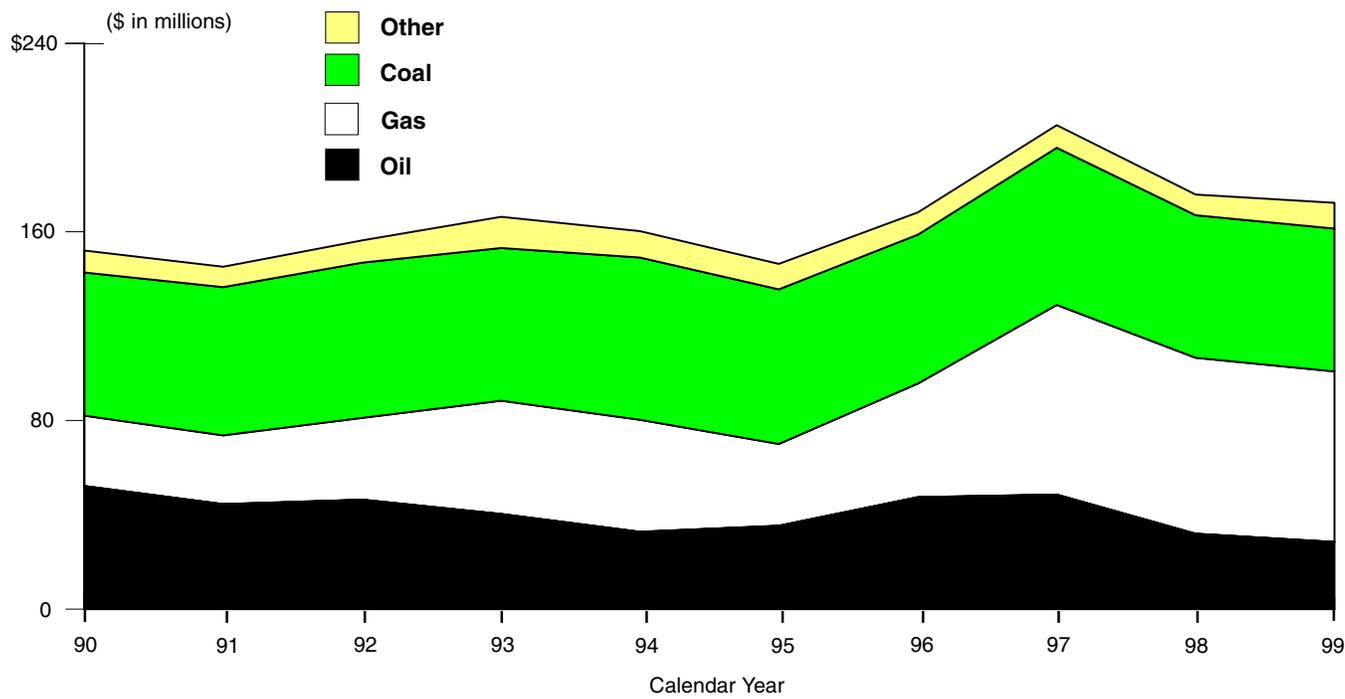


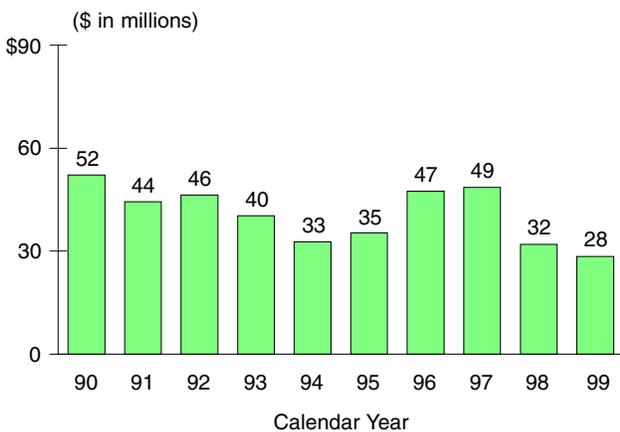
Figure 31. Royalties from American Indian leases by commodity, 1990-99

# American Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral royalties, rents, and other revenues on American Indian lands were down 4.1 percent, from \$185.9 million in 1998 to \$178.3 million in 1999 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 30). The decline was attributed to lower gas prices and a reduction in coal and oil sales volume that lowered royalty collections during the year. American Indian revenues addressed in this report exclude the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska, and the Osage Nation which collect their own revenues.

American Indian royalties fell 2 percent, from \$175.8 million in 1998 to \$172.3 million in 1999 (tables 2, 3, and 28, and figures 30 and 31). Significant declines in oil and gas royalties were offset, in part, by an increase in copper and gas plant product royalties during the year.

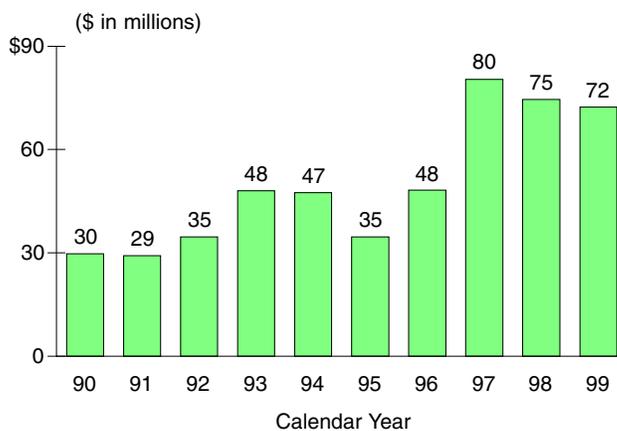
American Indian oil sales volume fell 24.1 percent, from 15.3 million barrels in 1998 to 11.6 million barrels in 1999. Oil royalties fell 11.2 percent, from \$32 million in 1998 to \$28.4 million in 1999 (table 28 and figure 32).



**Figure 32. American Indian oil royalties, 1990-99**

The decline in royalties is a function of the decline in sales volume in 1999. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut oil production to reduce supplies and stimulate prices beginning in March 1999. Oil prices rose dramatically in the last half of 1999. The disparity between the larger 24.1 percent decline in sales volume and the smaller 11.2 percent decline in royalties is attributed to higher crude oil prices in the last half of the year.

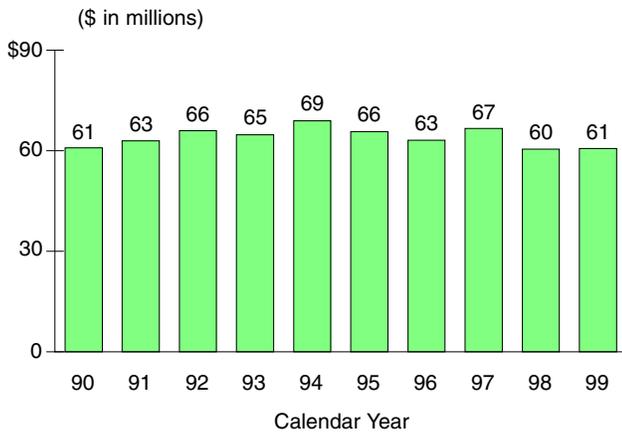
American Indian gas sales volume rose 3.3 percent in 1999; however, gas royalties were down 3 percent, from \$74.5 million in 1998 to \$72.3 million in 1999 as a result of falling gas prices (table 28 and figure 33). Gas royalties continue to provide the largest source of revenue to the American Indian community from mineral leasing (tables 28 and 29, and figure 31).



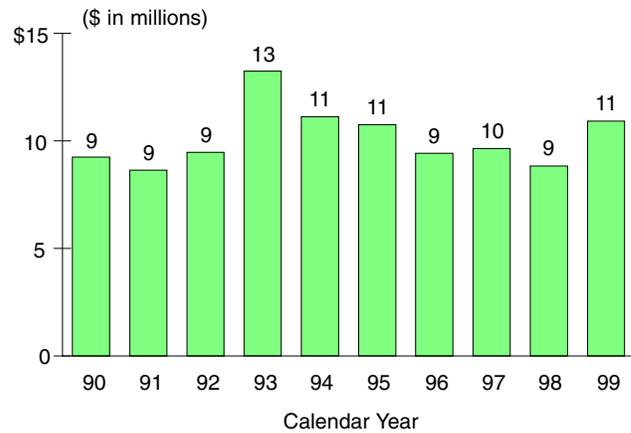
**Figure 33. American Indian gas royalties, 1990-99**

The DOE advises that unusually warm weather during the peak heating months of January through March reduced demand, creating high inventories of gas in storage facilities. Demand for cooling during the summer months began to reduce inventories causing a temporary spike in prices. A warmer-than-normal fall resulted in additional inventory build-up that again caused prices to fall from August through December.

American Indian coal sales volume fell 6.4 percent, from 28.9 million short tons in 1998 to 27.1 million short tons in 1999. Coal royalties were up 0.3 percent, or \$210,100 during the period. Increases in sales volume and royalties for coal in Arizona were offset by declines in sales volume and royalties in Montana and New Mexico. The disparity between the 6.4 percent decline in sales volume and the 0.3 percent increase in royalties is attributed to higher coal prices in Arizona in contrast with lower prices in Montana and New Mexico. The sharp increase in sales volume for higher-priced Arizona coal yielded a net increase in royalties from cumulative American Indian coal leases.



**Figure 34. American Indian coal royalties, 1990-99**



**Figure 35. American Indian other royalties, 1990-99**

Royalties from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal jumped 23.6 percent, from \$8.8 million in 1998 to \$10.9 million in 1999 (table 28 and figure 35). Significant increases in copper and gas plant product royalties were offset, in part, by modest declines in royalties from clay and limestone.

American Indian rents remained stable at \$930,431. Collections from other revenues fell to \$5.1 million in 1999 (tables 2 and 3). Other revenues include settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments.

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 3,836 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 2 million acres on American Indian lands at the end of 1999 (tables 45 and 46). This number includes 3,658 producing or producible American Indian oil and gas leases on 1.7 million acres (tables 37 and 38). The figure further includes 6 coal leases on 115,767 acres (tables 39 and 40) and 27 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 23,889 acres (tables 41 and 42).

**Principal American Indian Tribes Served by the Minerals Management Service**

Alabama and Coushatta  
 Arapaho  
 Assiniboine Sioux  
 Blackfeet  
 Caddo  
 Cherokee  
 Cheyenne-Arapaho  
 Chickasaw  
 Chilocco Indian School  
 Chippewa-Cree  
 Choctaw  
 Colorado River  
 Cook Inlet Region, Inc.  
 Creek  
 Creek-Thlopthlocco

Crow  
 Delaware  
 Ft. Mohave  
 Gila River Indian Community  
 Hopi  
 Jicarilla Apache  
 Kiowa  
 Morongo Band Mission Indians  
 Navajo  
 Northern Ute  
 Otoe Missouri  
 Pala Band Mission Indians  
 Pawnee  
 Ponca  
 Pueblo of Sandia

Pueblo of San Ildefonso  
 Pueblo of Zia  
 Pyramid Lake Paiute  
 Quechan  
 Sac and Fox  
 Salt River-Pima Maricopa  
 Santa Ana Pueblo  
 Seminole  
 Shoshone  
 Shoshone Bannock  
 Soboba Band Mission Indians  
 Southern Ute  
 Tohono O'Odham  
 Ute Mountain Ute  
 Wichita

NOTE: The American Indian Tribes listed above are served by the Minerals Management Service through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior.

**Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-99**

	1928-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1928-99
<b>Alaska</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	277,556	---	---	---	---	277,556
Sales Value	\$ 39,269	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 39,269
Royalties	\$ 6,541	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 6,541
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 6,541</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 6,541</b>
<b>Arizona</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	255,934,717	12,184,822	12,152,262	11,369,978	14,011,682	305,653,461
Sales Value	\$3,751,338,803	\$274,794,525	\$267,106,711	\$260,659,009	\$305,084,973	\$4,858,984,021
Royalties	\$ 300,238,978	\$ 33,226,179	\$ 32,293,201	\$ 32,582,376	\$ 38,552,380	\$ 436,893,114
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	16,226,550	338,685	357,463	339,889	471,954	17,734,541
Sales Value	\$ 5,439,931	\$ 416,783	\$ 831,501	\$ 609,310	\$ 738,162	\$ 8,035,687
Royalties	\$ 863,904	\$ 81,493	\$ 156,420	\$ 114,071	\$ 133,621	\$ 1,349,509
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	20,154,085	94,049	83,463	80,272	110,015	20,521,884
Sales Value	\$ 126,544,955	\$ 1,932,548	\$ 1,628,013	\$ 1,064,062	\$ 1,748,020	\$ 132,917,598
Royalties	\$ 20,509,026	\$ 328,650	\$ 269,788	\$ 179,553	\$ 293,346	\$ 21,580,363
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 723,791,132	\$ 32,756,300	\$ 27,008,152	\$ 25,934,211	\$ 43,948,747	\$ 853,438,542
Royalties	\$ 74,039,512	\$ 3,638,413	\$ 3,204,757	\$ 3,095,694	\$ 4,172,530	\$ 88,150,906
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 395,651,420</b>	<b>\$ 37,274,735</b>	<b>\$ 35,924,166</b>	<b>\$ 35,971,694</b>	<b>\$ 43,151,877</b>	<b>\$ 547,973,892</b>
<b>California</b>						
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 67,605,197	\$ 7,077,362	\$ 5,397,326	\$ 6,799,058	\$ 8,121,321	\$ 95,000,264
Royalties	\$ 7,911,311	\$ 1,135,139	\$ 1,319,690	\$ 1,279,565	\$ 1,521,978	\$ 13,167,683
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 7,911,311</b>	<b>\$ 1,135,139</b>	<b>\$ 1,319,690</b>	<b>\$ 1,279,565</b>	<b>\$ 1,521,978</b>	<b>\$ 13,167,683</b>

**Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-99 (cont.)**

	1928-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1928-99
<b>Colorado</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	1,659	---	---	---	---	1,659
Sales Value	\$ 7,723	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 7,723
Royalties	\$ 198	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 198
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	1,048,463,339	133,443,161	156,478,153	171,444,169	176,677,883	1,686,506,705
Sales Value	\$1,041,366,973	\$141,613,351	\$297,094,292	\$284,840,074	\$285,963,128	\$2,050,877,818
Royalties	\$ 132,720,505	\$ 18,471,467	\$ 41,766,558	\$ 39,652,100	\$ 37,566,416	\$ 270,177,046
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	5,936,740	155,018	150,919	113,481	94,054	6,450,212
Sales Value	\$ 71,050,051	\$ 3,001,158	\$ 3,036,631	\$ 1,624,214	\$ 1,336,563	\$ 80,048,617
Royalties	\$ 11,142,279	\$ 464,451	\$ 461,082	\$ 247,672	\$ 202,112	\$ 12,517,596
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 7,410,465	\$ 1,671,000	\$ (272,609)	\$ 490,174	\$ 829,809	\$ 10,128,839
Royalties	\$ 1,006,368	\$ 200,928	\$ (14,111)	\$ 37,234	\$ 97,147	\$ 1,327,566
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 144,869,350</b>	<b>\$ 19,136,846</b>	<b>\$ 42,213,529</b>	<b>\$ 39,937,006</b>	<b>\$ 37,865,675</b>	<b>\$ 284,022,406</b>
<b>Florida</b>						
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	4,688	---	---	---	---	4,688
Sales Value	\$ 51,367	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 51,367
Royalties	\$ 6,422	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 6,422
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 451,024	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 451,024
Royalties	\$ 45,103	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 45,103
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 51,525</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 51,525</b>
<b>Idaho</b>						
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 324,910,383	\$ 409,314	\$ 24,299	\$ 5,280	\$ ---	\$ 325,349,276
Royalties	\$ 32,883,963	\$ 30,699	\$ 2,515	\$ 396	\$ ---	\$ 32,917,573
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 32,883,963</b>	<b>\$ 30,699</b>	<b>\$ 2,515</b>	<b>\$ 396</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 32,917,573</b>

**Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-99 (cont.)**

	1928-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1928-99
<b>Michigan</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	23,856	---	---	---	---	23,856
Sales Value	\$ 23,582	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 23,582
Royalties	\$ 2,892	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,892
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	49,526	749	511	384	423	51,593
Sales Value	\$ 548,650	\$ 14,983	\$ 10,046	\$ 5,221	\$ 5,958	\$ 584,858
Royalties	\$ 74,596	\$ 1,967	\$ 1,353	\$ 691	\$ 831	\$ 79,438
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 77,488</b>	<b>\$ 1,967</b>	<b>\$ 1,353</b>	<b>\$ 691</b>	<b>\$ 831</b>	<b>\$ 82,330</b>
<b>Minnesota</b>						
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 178,461	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 178,461
Royalties	\$ 6,455	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 6,455
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 6,455</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 6,455</b>
<b>Montana</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	68,886,846	4,681,254	6,093,862	6,958,887	3,783,418	90,404,267
Sales Value	\$523,861,601	\$27,284,017	\$34,305,902	\$41,157,599	\$24,057,368	\$650,666,487
Royalties	\$ 34,965,011	\$ 2,139,868	\$ 2,790,151	\$ 3,134,896	\$ 1,889,866	\$ 44,919,792
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	38,023,900	1,293,984	1,547,119	1,463,446	1,697,003	44,025,452
Sales Value	\$ 46,226,889	\$ 1,782,615	\$ 2,483,580	\$ 2,430,909	\$ 2,629,565	\$ 55,553,558
Royalties	\$ 6,862,607	\$ 269,978	\$ 370,180	\$ 362,075	\$ 399,720	\$ 8,264,560
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	98,710,751	798,217	730,525	779,845	662,162	101,681,500
Sales Value	\$677,562,957	\$15,175,206	\$13,615,274	\$ 9,651,309	\$ 8,987,290	\$724,992,036
Royalties	\$ 94,192,964	\$ 2,261,140	\$ 2,101,290	\$ 1,489,169	\$ 1,393,403	\$101,437,966
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 17,721,107	\$ 55,065	\$ 69,302	\$ 106,707	\$ 374,013	\$ 18,326,194
Royalties	\$ 1,061,270	\$ 3,094	\$ 4,507	\$ 10,701	\$ 60,553	\$ 1,140,125
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$137,081,852</b>	<b>\$ 4,674,080</b>	<b>\$ 5,266,128</b>	<b>\$ 4,996,841</b>	<b>\$ 3,743,542</b>	<b>\$155,762,443</b>

**Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-99 (cont.)**

	1928-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1928-99
<b>Nevada</b>						
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 19,363,601	\$ 2,323,296	\$ 2,392,784	\$ 2,892,115	\$ 1,691,122	\$ 28,662,918
Royalties	\$ 1,690,469	\$ 196,223	\$ 191,920	\$ 257,718	\$ 168,320	\$ 2,504,650
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 1,690,469</b>	<b>\$ 196,223</b>	<b>\$ 191,920</b>	<b>\$ 257,718</b>	<b>\$ 168,320</b>	<b>\$ 2,504,650</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	266,579,819	9,438,892	14,037,282	10,604,698	9,281,474	309,942,165
Sales Value	\$3,695,763,771	\$219,211,160	\$245,901,054	\$199,475,859	\$161,518,047	\$4,521,869,891
Royalties	\$ 317,399,832	\$ 27,697,824	\$ 31,543,282	\$ 24,704,631	\$ 20,189,757	\$ 421,535,326
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	1,966,346,875	56,776,248	51,073,506	53,608,148	56,440,619	2,184,245,396
Sales Value	\$1,789,156,857	\$111,382,644	\$126,902,820	\$112,875,796	\$110,135,409	\$2,250,453,526
Royalties	\$ 231,179,969	\$ 13,899,521	\$ 15,727,346	\$ 14,925,678	\$ 14,207,310	\$ 289,939,824
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	116,096,116	1,022,626	893,981	767,348	740,683	119,520,754
Sales Value	\$ 909,487,936	\$ 19,726,716	\$ 17,936,648	\$ 10,637,839	\$ 10,173,895	\$ 967,963,034
Royalties	\$ 126,486,274	\$ 2,838,269	\$ 2,590,053	\$ 1,507,723	\$ 1,414,953	\$ 134,837,272
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 792,541,543	\$ 23,762,467	\$ 26,317,731	\$ 19,028,681	\$ 23,829,559	\$ 885,479,981
Royalties	\$ 114,814,480	\$ 3,185,004	\$ 3,488,264	\$ 2,917,326	\$ 3,344,835	\$ 127,749,909
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 789,880,555</b>	<b>\$ 47,620,618</b>	<b>\$ 53,348,945</b>	<b>\$ 44,055,358</b>	<b>\$ 39,156,855</b>	<b>\$ 974,062,331</b>
<b>North Dakota</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	2,921	---	---	---	---	2,921
Sales Value	\$ 8,834	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 8,834
Royalties	\$ 540	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 540
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	11,935,386	187,924	184,032	156,959	194,613	12,658,914
Sales Value	\$ 2,898,091	\$ 281,975	\$ 310,697	\$ 250,267	\$ 193,884	\$ 3,934,914
Royalties	\$ 385,227	\$ 38,077	\$ 39,987	\$ 32,802	\$ 25,097	\$ 521,190
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	10,325,799	87,643	76,948	86,361	71,872	10,648,623
Sales Value	\$ 69,896,859	\$ 1,617,684	\$ 1,446,348	\$ 1,113,475	\$ 1,084,225	\$ 75,158,591
Royalties	\$ 9,655,488	\$ 239,951	\$ 215,186	\$ 163,241	\$ 158,946	\$ 10,432,812
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 5,775,959	\$ 85,777	\$ 127,666	\$ 139,620	\$ 333,789	\$ 6,462,811
Royalties	\$ 461,368	\$ 8,130	\$ 12,136	\$ 10,866	\$ 17,398	\$ 509,898
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 10,502,623</b>	<b>\$ 286,158</b>	<b>\$ 267,309</b>	<b>\$ 206,909</b>	<b>\$ 201,441</b>	<b>\$ 11,464,440</b>

**Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-99 (cont.)**

	1928-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1928-99
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	9,375,686	---	---	---	---	9,375,686
Sales Value	\$ 37,232,091	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 37,232,091
Royalties	\$ 1,050,777	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,050,777
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	1,196,120,539	26,054,670	24,272,576	22,467,224	19,132,904	1,288,047,913
Sales Value	\$1,413,207,226	\$47,047,589	\$50,361,740	\$45,626,314	\$40,518,731	\$1,596,761,600
Royalties	\$ 189,452,622	\$ 7,897,760	\$ 8,516,235	\$ 7,820,074	\$ 7,126,416	\$ 220,813,107
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	385,568,347	1,695,337	1,846,657	1,536,002	1,328,793	391,975,136
Sales Value	\$2,112,221,508	\$33,787,457	\$37,574,382	\$21,177,999	\$19,696,794	\$2,224,458,140
Royalties	\$ 273,711,008	\$ 5,140,661	\$ 5,637,163	\$ 3,264,766	\$ 2,968,737	\$ 290,722,335
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 341,715,031	\$ 2,787,119	\$ 2,621,886	\$ 1,698,392	\$ 1,617,906	\$ 350,440,334
Royalties	\$ 26,959,913	\$ 300,082	\$ 360,223	\$ 224,839	\$ 255,485	\$ 28,100,542
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 491,174,320</b>	<b>\$13,338,503</b>	<b>\$14,513,621</b>	<b>\$11,309,679</b>	<b>\$10,350,638</b>	<b>\$ 540,686,761</b>
<b>South Dakota</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	15,876	---	---	---	---	15,876
Sales Value	\$ 72,302	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 72,302
Royalties	\$ 3,175	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,175
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	126,362	3,843	2,119	1,238	4,331	137,893
Sales Value	\$ 1,878,798	\$ 55,990	\$ 34,395	\$ 7,940	\$ 43,630	\$ 2,020,753
Royalties	\$ 342,437	\$ 11,198	\$ 6,879	\$ 1,588	\$ 8,726	\$ 370,828
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 5,950,624	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 5,950,624
Royalties	\$ 474,609	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 474,609
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 820,221</b>	<b>\$ 11,198</b>	<b>\$ 6,879</b>	<b>\$ 1,588</b>	<b>\$ 8,726</b>	<b>\$ 848,612</b>

**Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-99 (cont.)**

	1928-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1928-99
<b>Texas</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	12,915,836	6,144,900	13,948,153	11,674,483	11,767,158	56,450,530
Sales Value	\$ 23,250,736	\$ 14,312,551	\$ 38,328,763	\$ 27,433,906	\$26,634,674	\$ 129,960,630
Royalties	\$ 4,344,068	\$ 2,781,585	\$ 7,139,186	\$ 5,326,263	\$ 5,077,195	\$ 24,668,297
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	1,014,344	459,977	1,078,564	810,939	590,847	3,954,671
Sales Value	\$ 18,749,934	\$ 9,604,187	\$ 22,242,551	\$ 11,876,887	\$ 9,534,226	\$ 72,007,785
Royalties	\$ 3,578,856	\$ 1,871,158	\$ 4,341,830	\$ 2,326,832	\$ 1,857,259	\$ 13,975,935
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,107,646	\$ 4,583,878	\$ 6,094,724	\$ 13,786,248
Royalties	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 448,002	\$ 619,054	\$ 822,992	\$ 1,890,048
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 7,922,924</b>	<b>\$ 4,652,743</b>	<b>\$ 11,929,018</b>	<b>\$ 8,272,149</b>	<b>\$ 7,757,446</b>	<b>\$ 40,534,280</b>
<b>Utah</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	340,700,441	8,823,728	6,937,063	6,278,520	6,851,743	369,591,495
Sales Value	\$ 365,526,756	\$ 13,341,919	\$ 17,549,267	\$ 14,058,760	\$15,810,191	\$ 426,286,893
Royalties	\$ 56,217,438	\$ 2,146,014	\$ 2,683,784	\$ 2,091,158	\$ 2,430,418	\$ 65,568,812
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	464,943,047	7,949,683	8,299,273	9,022,246	6,000,979	496,215,228
Sales Value	\$4,254,661,763	\$160,262,239	\$163,392,769	\$120,678,887	\$89,696,087	\$4,788,691,745
Royalties	\$ 646,855,683	\$ 25,968,691	\$ 25,754,218	\$ 18,852,113	\$14,706,913	\$ 732,137,618
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 194,516,049	\$ 3,789,079	\$ 3,793,180	\$ 1,384,938	\$ 1,621,640	\$ 205,104,886
Royalties	\$ 13,972,886	\$ 393,642	\$ 389,910	\$ 130,838	\$ 185,666	\$ 15,072,942
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 717,046,007</b>	<b>\$ 28,508,347</b>	<b>\$ 28,827,912</b>	<b>\$ 21,074,109</b>	<b>\$17,322,997</b>	<b>\$ 812,779,372</b>
<b>Washington</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	2,939	---	---	---	---	2,939
Sales Value	\$ 1,170	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,170
Royalties	\$ 146	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 146
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 54,637,907	\$ 2,450,013	\$ 743,750	\$ 1,403,528	\$ 1,683,196	\$ 60,918,394
Royalties	\$ 5,828,964	\$ 329,624	\$ 164,980	\$ 237,185	\$ 253,659	\$ 6,814,412
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 5,829,110</b>	<b>\$ 329,624</b>	<b>\$ 164,980</b>	<b>\$ 237,185</b>	<b>\$ 253,659</b>	<b>\$ 6,814,558</b>

**Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-99 (cont.)**

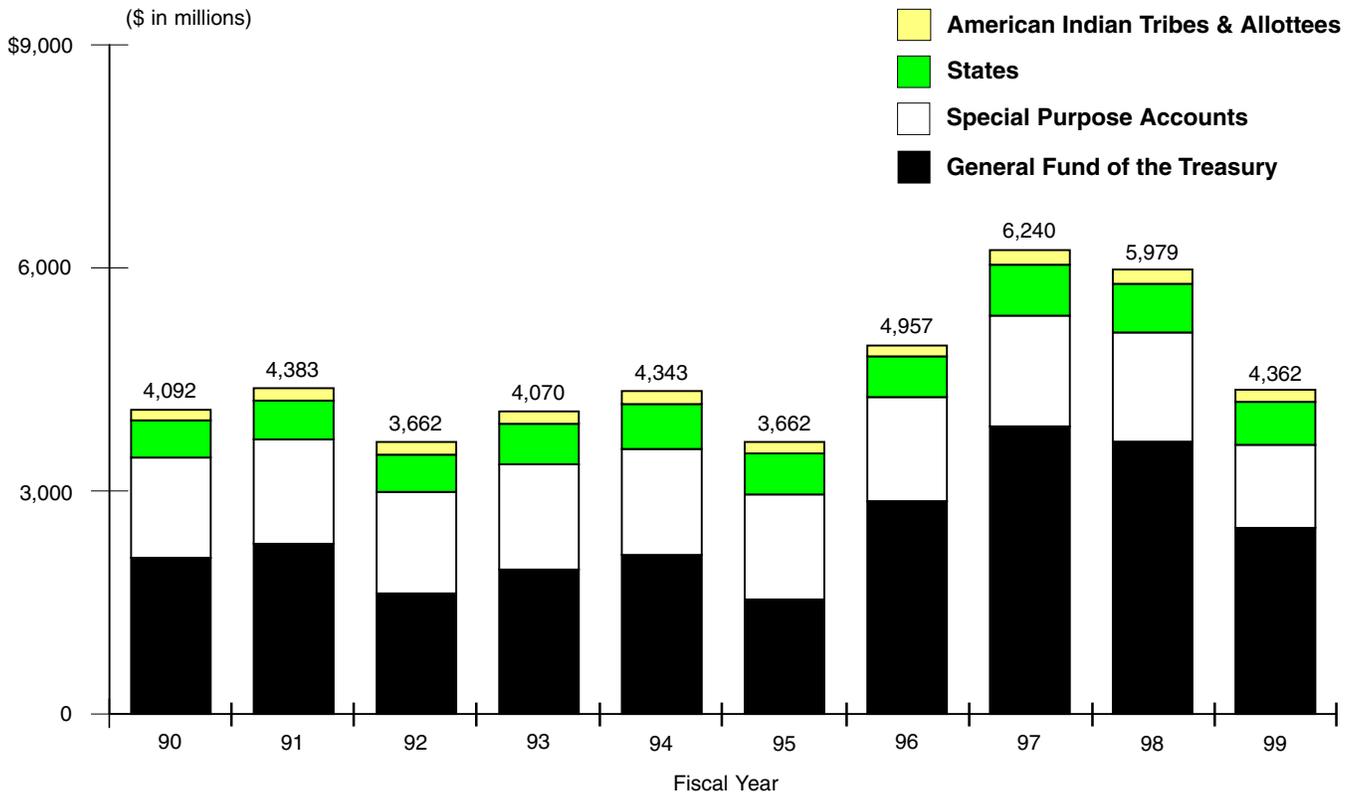
	1928-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1928-99
<b>Wisconsin</b>						
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 40,711	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 40,711
Royalties	\$ 3,271	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,271
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 3,271</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 3,271</b>
<b>Wyoming</b>						
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	404,227,522	15,426,502	14,319,076	14,247,516	17,767,881	465,988,497
Sales Value	\$ 385,071,646	\$ 15,659,653	\$ 24,657,895	\$ 24,934,914	\$ 32,117,984	\$ 482,442,092
Royalties	\$ 57,822,357	\$ 2,672,664	\$ 4,010,087	\$ 4,191,012	\$ 5,342,307	\$ 74,038,427
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	267,236,788	2,006,628	2,032,319	2,110,462	2,015,969	275,402,166
Sales Value	\$1,629,969,836	\$ 40,308,290	\$ 32,689,940	\$ 20,096,358	\$ 26,056,676	\$ 1,749,121,100
Royalties	\$ 245,212,359	\$ 8,304,712	\$ 7,159,543	\$ 3,984,293	\$ 5,418,433	\$ 270,079,340
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$ 8,768,573	\$ 175,225	\$ 865,888	\$ 120,006	\$ 138,435	\$ 10,068,127
Royalties	\$ 849,460	\$ 7,356	\$ 78,536	\$ 16,466	\$ 18,618	\$ 970,436
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$ 303,884,176</b>	<b>\$ 10,984,732</b>	<b>\$ 11,248,166</b>	<b>\$ 8,191,771</b>	<b>\$ 10,779,358</b>	<b>\$ 345,088,203</b>
<b>American Indian Totals</b>						
<b>Coal</b>						
Sales Volume	600,797,524	26,304,968	32,283,406	28,933,563	27,076,574	715,396,035
Sales Value	\$8,008,285,125	\$521,289,702	\$547,313,667	\$501,292,467	\$490,660,388	\$10,068,841,349
Royalties	\$ 653,658,511	\$ 63,063,871	\$ 66,626,634	\$ 60,421,903	\$ 60,632,003	\$ 904,402,922
<b>Gas</b>						
Sales Volume	5,035,264,739	248,489,802	269,117,141	281,680,354	291,001,758	6,125,553,794
Sales Value	\$5,072,209,126	\$345,839,080	\$558,520,555	\$513,060,250	\$514,741,728	\$ 7,004,370,739
Royalties	\$ 679,858,276	\$ 48,258,559	\$ 80,409,783	\$ 74,515,233	\$ 72,308,500	\$ 955,350,351
<b>Oil</b>						
Sales Volume	1,370,166,593	14,273,770	15,195,279	15,308,578	11,620,128	1,426,564,348
Sales Value	\$9,872,624,614	\$285,486,458	\$293,606,997	\$197,934,191	\$168,363,364	\$10,818,015,624
Royalties	\$1,431,767,392	\$ 47,430,848	\$ 48,538,385	\$ 32,017,641	\$ 28,423,659	\$ 1,588,177,925
<b>Other</b>						
Sales Value	\$2,565,377,767	\$ 77,342,017	\$ 72,197,001	\$ 64,586,588	\$ 90,284,261	\$ 2,869,787,634
Royalties	\$ 282,009,402	\$ 9,428,334	\$ 9,651,329	\$ 8,837,882	\$ 10,919,181	\$ 320,846,128
<b>Total Royalties</b>	<b>\$3,047,293,581</b>	<b>\$168,181,612</b>	<b>\$205,226,131</b>	<b>\$175,792,659</b>	<b>\$172,283,343</b>	<b>\$ 3,768,777,326</b>

**Table 29. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from American Indian mineral leases**

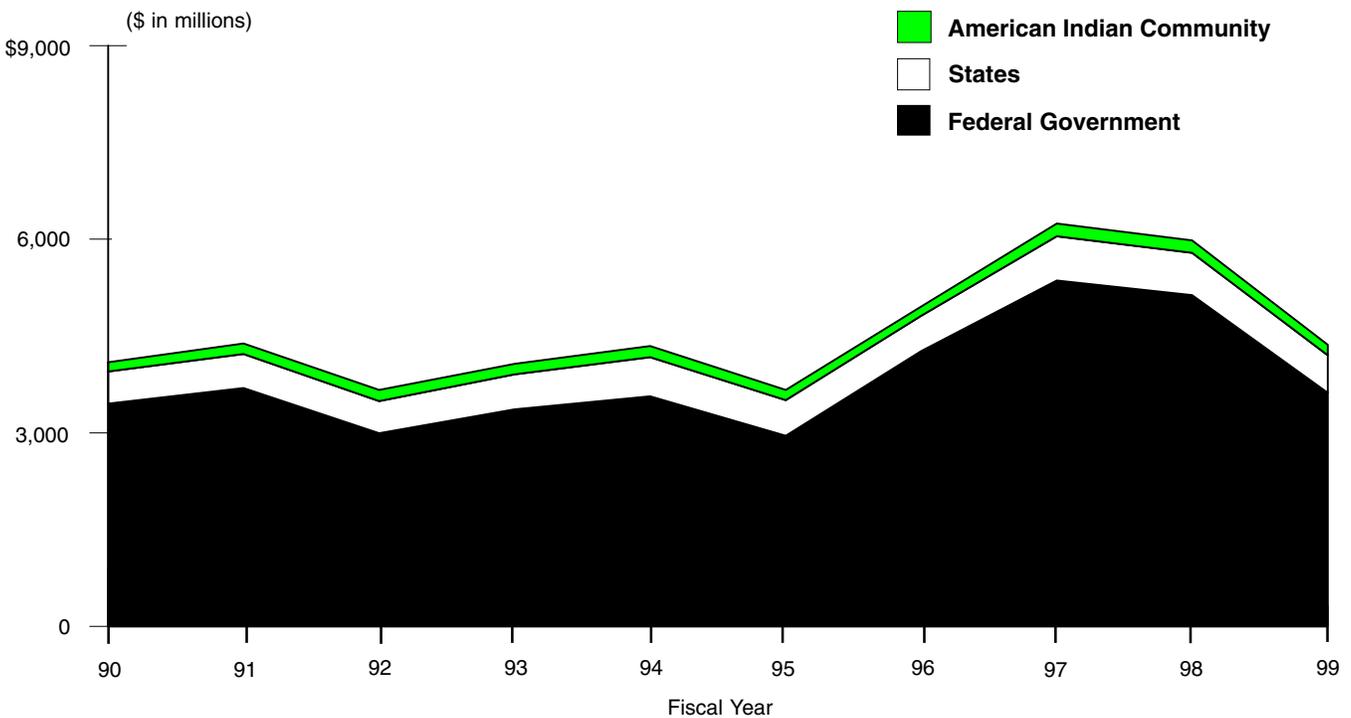
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Coal</b>			
Arizona .....	14,011,682	\$305,084,973	\$38,552,380
Montana .....	3,783,418	24,057,368	1,889,866
New Mexico .....	<u>9,281,474</u>	<u>161,518,047</u>	<u>20,189,757</u>
Subtotal .....	27,076,574	\$490,660,388	\$60,632,003
<b>Copper</b>			
Arizona .....	123,184	\$ 27,866,194	\$ 1,488,265
<b>Gas</b>			
Arizona .....	471,954	\$ 738,162	\$ 133,621
Colorado .....	176,677,883	285,963,128	37,566,416
Montana .....	1,697,003	2,629,565	399,720
New Mexico .....	56,440,619	110,135,409	14,207,310
North Dakota .....	194,613	193,884	25,097
Oklahoma .....	19,132,904	40,518,731	7,126,416
Texas .....	11,767,158	26,634,674	5,077,195
Utah .....	6,851,743	15,810,191	2,430,418
Wyoming .....	<u>17,767,881</u>	<u>32,117,984</u>	<u>5,342,307</u>
Subtotal .....	291,001,758	\$514,741,728	\$72,308,500
<b>Gas Lost</b>			
Montana .....	53,305	\$ 90,894	\$ 11,362
Utah .....	<u>(4,525)</u>	<u>(7,737)</u>	<u>(1,150)</u>
Subtotal .....	48,780	\$ 83,157	\$ 10,212
<b>Gas Plant Products</b>			
Arizona .....	506,837	\$ 144,521	\$ 28,904
Colorado .....	2,982,871	736,533	82,685
Montana .....	1,113,515	283,119	49,191
New Mexico .....	62,598,409	16,642,549	1,735,644
North Dakota .....	1,250,187	331,471	17,102
Oklahoma .....	6,707,401	1,467,396	235,601
Texas .....	23,537,852	6,094,724	822,992
Utah .....	3,936,018	1,103,393	121,324
Wyoming .....	<u>508,335</u>	<u>138,435</u>	<u>18,618</u>
Subtotal .....	103,141,425	\$ 26,942,141	\$ 3,112,061
<b>Gypsum</b>			
New Mexico .....	766,644	\$ 3,066,576	\$ 744,724

**Table 29. Calendar Year 1999 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from American Indian mineral leases (cont.)**

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<b>Molybdenum</b>			
Arizona .....	2	\$ 4,551	\$ 455
<b>Oil</b>			
Arizona .....	110,015	\$ 1,748,020	\$ 293,346
Colorado .....	94,054	1,336,563	202,112
Michigan .....	423	5,958	831
Montana .....	662,162	8,987,290	1,393,403
New Mexico .....	740,683	10,173,895	1,414,953
North Dakota .....	71,872	1,084,225	158,946
Oklahoma .....	1,328,793	19,696,794	2,968,737
South Dakota .....	4,331	43,630	8,726
Texas .....	590,847	9,534,226	1,857,259
Utah .....	6,000,979	89,696,087	14,706,913
Wyoming .....	<u>2,015,969</u>	<u>26,056,676</u>	<u>5,418,433</u>
Subtotal .....	11,620,128	\$ 168,363,364	\$ 28,423,659
<b>Oil Lost</b>			
Colorado .....	85	\$ 1,205	\$ 151
<b>Sand and Gravel</b>			
Arizona .....	3,289,397	\$ 14,925,256	\$ 2,635,190
California .....	1,646,800	8,121,321	1,521,978
Colorado .....	26,306	92,071	14,311
Nevada .....	343,509	1,691,122	168,320
New Mexico .....	1,498,340	4,120,434	864,467
Oklahoma .....	151,188	150,510	19,884
Utah .....	137,247	525,984	65,492
Washington .....	<u>503,574</u>	<u>1,683,196</u>	<u>253,659</u>
Subtotal .....	7,596,361	\$ 31,309,894	\$ 5,543,301
<b>Silica Sand</b>			
Arizona .....	44,810	\$ 1,008,225	\$ 19,716
<b>Sulfur</b>			
North Dakota .....	270	\$ 2,318	\$ 296
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$1,264,049,741</b>	<b>\$172,283,343</b>



**Figure 36. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and American Indian leases, Fiscal Years 1990-99**



**Figure 37. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, to the American Indian Community, States, and the Federal Government, Fiscal Years 1990-99**

# Distribution of Federal and American Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues collected in 1999 from mineral leases on Federal lands were distributed to States, to the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), and to a number of designated special-purpose accounts administered by Federal agencies. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) disbursed revenues collected from American Indian leases to the appropriate American Indian Tribes and allotted tract mineral owners. Formulas for these disbursements are governed by legislation and regulations (table 30).

The General Fund of the Treasury received 57.4 percent, or \$2.5 billion, of all revenues in Fiscal Year (FY) 1999. Payments and recoupments associated with three special-purpose accounts amounted to \$1.1 billion, or 25.7 percent of total mineral revenues. Another \$576.9 million, or 13.2 percent, was disbursed to mineral-producing States from offshore and onshore mineral activity. American Indian revenues directed to Tribal governments and individual allotment owners equaled 3.7 percent, or \$163.5 million, during the fiscal year (table 31 and figure 38).

Royalty payments are generally due on the last day of the month following the month of production, unless that day falls on a weekend or holiday. Payments are then due on the first business day of the following month. Since 1983, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) has generally disbursed mineral revenues derived from leases on public domain lands and shared with the States in the month following receipt of the payment. Disbursements are made under the provisions of section 104 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA) which amended the revenue disbursement provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA), 30 U.S.C. 191. Since revenues collected in one month are disbursed in the following month, collection totals in a given year will not equal disbursement totals for the same year.

The MMS deposits American Indian revenues in accounts administered by the Office of Trust Funds Management (OTFM) where they are invested and subsequently distributed to American Indian Tribes and individual American Indian lessors.

The MMS administers mineral leases from different land categories. Legislation and regulations govern formulas for the disbursement of revenues from these leases (table 30).

## Outer Continental Shelf Lands

Royalty, rent, and bonus revenues from Federal offshore mineral leases on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) are deposited to the General Fund of the Treasury through miscellaneous receipts. Under other applicable laws, MMS transferred \$899 million to the Land and Water Conservation Fund in FY 1999. The annual funding authorization of \$150 million to the National Historic Preservation Fund (NHPF) expired at the end of FY 1997. A transfer of \$150 million was erroneously made in FY 1998 and recovered in FY 1999. No further transfers to the NHPF will be made (table 31 and figure 38).

Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) Amendments of 1978 provided that the States were to receive a “fair and equitable” division of revenues generated from the leasing of lands within 3 miles of the seaward boundary of a coastal State containing one or more oil and gas pools or fields underlying both the OCS and lands subject to the jurisdiction of the State. The States and the Federal Government, however, could not reach agreement concerning the meaning of the term “fair and equitable.” Revenues generated within the 3-mile boundary were placed into an escrow fund beginning in August 1979. Revenues from the Beaufort Sea in Alaska were placed into a second escrow fund under section 7, beginning in December 1979.

Congress resolved the dispute over the meaning of “fair and equitable” in the OCSLA Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. The law provides for the following distribution of section 8(g) revenues to the States:

- Disbursement of escrow funds during FY 1986-87;
- A series of annual settlement payments disbursed to the States over a 15-year period from FY 1987 to FY 2001; and
- Recurring annual disbursements of 27 percent of royalty, rent, and bonus revenues received within each affected State’s 8(g) zone (table 30).

Congress passed a second law, Public Law 100-202, permitting distribution of \$322.9 million of the section 7 Beaufort Sea escrow funds to Alaska in FY 1988.

Nearly \$93.9 million in OCS revenues were released to seven States in FY 1999 under the provisions of the OCSLA Amendments of 1985 (tables 33 and 35).

### Public Domain Lands

The majority of Federal lands are in the public domain. Under section 35 of MLA, States other than Alaska receive 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses collected from any public domain leases located within their respective boundaries. Forty percent of remaining mineral revenues is deposited in the Reclamation Fund, and 10 percent is directed into the General Fund of the Treasury through miscellaneous receipts (table 30).

Alaska receives 90 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses paid for mineral production on public domain leases in Alaska. The State also receives 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses generated from the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (table 30).

### Acquired Lands

The MMS collects all royalties, rents, and bonuses from leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, 30 U.S.C. 351 *et seq.*, on behalf of a number of Federal agencies. Revenues are disbursed according to laws applicable to the lands (table 30).

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from leases on acquired lands within a national forest administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the State where the lease is located (table 30).

Seventy-five percent of mineral revenues from leases on acquired lands within a national grassland administered by USDA is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the county in which the lease is located (table 30).

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from acquired Flood Control Act lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) is distributed to the State in which the lease is located. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury (table 30).

Mineral revenues derived from leases on acquired National Wildlife Refuge lands are shared with the county in which the lease is located, according to one of three alternative formulas prescribed by statute. The remainder is deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury (table 30).

All mineral receipts generated from leases on acquired reclamation project lands are paid to the Reclamation Fund (table 30).

Mineral revenues collected from leases on acquired military lands issued before 1981 are deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Revenues collected from leases issued beginning January 1, 1981, are disbursed in the same manner as revenues from public domain leases (table 30).

Receipts from other acquired lands are deposited in a general Treasury account (table 30).

The COE and USDA distributed revenues from acquired lands under their jurisdiction to the States through the end of FY 1992. The MMS assumed distribution of acquired land revenues to the States from lands administered by COE and from national forests administered by USDA beginning in FY 1993. The USDA continued to distribute revenues to the States from acquired grasslands (table 32).

### American Indian Lands

The BIA collects bonuses and rents from nonproducing leases. The MMS disburses mineral royalties and rents from producing American Indian Tribal and allotted leases to OTFM who subsequently makes disbursements to Tribes and to individual American Indian lessors, with the following exceptions:

- Oil and gas payments to four Tribes — the Jicarilla Apache, the Blackfeet, the Navajo, and the Southern Ute — are made directly by the lease payor to financial institutions contracted by the Tribes to receive their mineral payments.
- The BIA has authorized payors to make direct payments to selected individual American Indian lessors.
- The Osage Nation manages all mineral leases on its Tribal lands and collects its own revenues.
- Solid mineral royalties are paid directly to the applicable Tribes or to a designated BIA office.

### Alaska Native Lands

Payments to the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska on behalf of Alaskan Natives for the interests the region holds in several former Federal leases, are made directly by lease payors to the corporation.

**Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases**


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<b><u>Outer Continental Shelf Lands</u></b>	
<b>Special-Purpose Accounts</b>	<p>\$150 million per year to the Historic Preservation Fund. Legislation authorizing the disbursement of revenue to the fund expired in FY 1997. Revenues were erroneously disbursed to the fund in FY 1998 and recouped in FY 1999. No additional revenues will be disbursed to the fund.</p> <p>Up to \$900 million per year to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.</p>
<b>States</b>	<p>Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended, provides for the following distribution of revenues to the States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disbursement of escrow funds in FY 1986-87;</li> <li>• A series of annual settlement payments disbursed to the States over a 15-year period from FY 1987 to FY 2001; and</li> <li>• Recurring annual disbursements of 27 percent of royalty, rent, and bonus revenues received within each affected State's 8(g) zone.</li> </ul>
<b>U.S. Treasury</b>	<p>The balance of revenues are directed to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.</p>
<b><u>Public Domain Lands Other Than Alaska</u></b>	
<b>Special-Purpose Accounts</b>	40 percent to the Reclamation Fund.
<b>States</b>	50 percent to the State in which the lease is located.
<b>U.S. Treasury</b>	10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.
<b><u>Public Domain Lands - Alaska</u></b>	
<b>States</b>	90 percent to the State of Alaska.
<b>U.S. Treasury</b>	10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

**Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases (cont.)**

**Public Domain Lands - National Petroleum Reserve Alaska**

<b>States</b>	50 percent to the State of Alaska.
<b>U.S. Treasury</b>	50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

**Acquired Lands - National Forests**

<b>States</b>	25 percent to the State in which the lease is located.
<b>U.S. Treasury</b>	75 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

**Acquired Lands - National Grasslands**

<b>Counties</b>	25 percent to the county in which the lease is located.
<b>U.S. Treasury</b>	75 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

**Acquired Flood Control Act Lands Administered by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

<b>States</b>	75 percent to the State in which the lease is located.
<b>U.S. Treasury</b>	25 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

**Acquired Lands - National Wildlife Refuges**

<b>Counties</b>	Revenues disbursed according to one of three alternative formulas prescribed by statute.
<b>U.S. Treasury</b>	Remainder to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

**Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases (cont.)**

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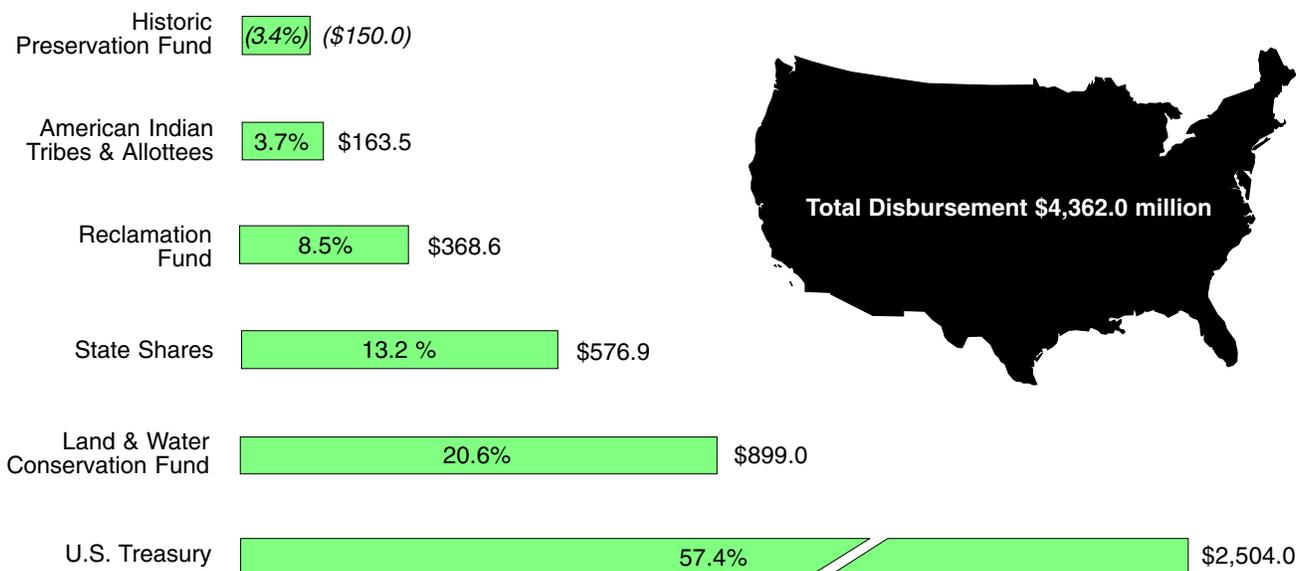
**Acquired Reclamation Project Lands Administered by the Bureau of Reclamation****Special-Purpose Accounts** 100 percent to the Reclamation Fund.**Acquired Military Lands - Leases Issued Before 1981****U.S. Treasury** 100 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.**Acquired Military Lands - Leases Issued Beginning January 1, 1981****Special-Purpose Accounts** 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund.**States** 50 percent to the State in which the lease is located.**U.S. Treasury** 10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.**Acquired Lands - Other****U.S. Treasury** 100 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.**Alaska Native Lands - Cook Inlet Region, Inc.****Alaskan Natives** 100 percent of Alaskan Native shares to Cook Inlet Region, Inc.**American Indian Lands****American Indian Tribes and Allottees** 100 percent to American Indian Tribes and allottees.

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**Table 31. Disbursement of Federal and American Indian mineral lease revenues from the inception of the Minerals Management Service, Fiscal Years 1982-99**

Revenues in Thousands of Dollars							
	Historic Preserve Fund	Land & Water Conserve Fund	Reclamation Fund	American Indian Tribes & Allottees	State Share	U.S. Treasury	Total
1982 . . . .	\$ 150,000	\$ 825,950	\$ 435,688	\$ 203,000	\$ 609,660	\$ 5,476,020	\$ 7,700,318
1983 . . . .	150,000	814,693	391,891	169,600	454,359	9,582,227	11,562,770
1984 . . . .	150,000	789,421	414,868	163,932	542,646	5,848,044	7,908,911
1985 . . . .	150,000	784,279	415,688	160,479	548,937	4,744,317	6,803,700
1986 . . . .	150,000	755,224	339,624	122,865	1,390,632	4,983,055	7,741,400
1987 . . . .	150,000	823,576	265,294	100,499	990,113	4,030,979	6,360,461
1988 . . . .	150,000	859,761	317,505	125,351	767,621	2,627,721	4,847,959
1989 . . . .	150,000	862,761	337,865	121,954	480,272	2,006,837	3,959,689
1990 . . . .	150,000	843,765	353,708	141,086	501,207	2,102,576	4,092,342
1991 . . . .	150,000	885,000	368,474	164,310	524,207	2,291,085	4,383,076
1992 . . . .	150,000	887,926	328,081	170,378	500,866	1,624,864	3,662,115
1993 . . . .	150,000	900,000	366,593	164,385	543,717	1,945,730	4,070,425
1994 . . . .	150,000	862,208	410,751	172,132	606,510	2,141,755	4,343,356
1995 . . . .	150,000	896,987	367,284	153,319	553,012	1,541,048	3,661,650
1996 . . . .	150,000	896,906	350,264	145,791	547,625	2,866,509	4,957,095
1997 . . . .	150,000	896,979	442,834	196,462	685,554	3,867,865	6,239,694
1998 . . . .	150,000	896,978	421,149	191,484	656,225	3,663,532	5,979,368
1999 . . . .	(150,000)	898,978	368,604	163,493	576,878	2,504,053	4,362,006
<b>Total . .</b>	<b>\$2,400,000</b>	<b>\$15,381,392</b>	<b>\$6,696,165</b>	<b>\$2,830,520</b>	<b>\$11,480,041</b>	<b>\$63,848,217</b>	<b>\$102,636,335</b>

NOTE: The annual funding authorization of \$150 million for the National Historic Preservation Fund (NHPF) expired at the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 1997. A transfer of \$150 million was erroneously made to the NHPF in September of FY 1998. That transfer was recouped in February of FY 1999. No further transfers to the NHPF will be made.

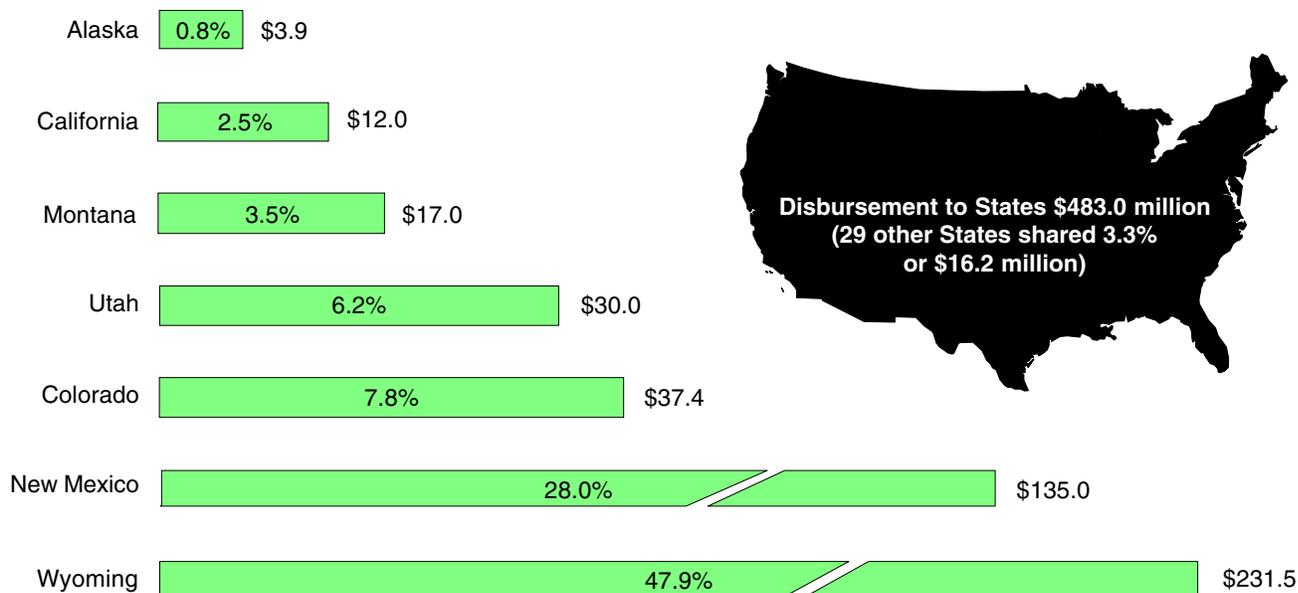


**Figure 38. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and American Indian leases, Fiscal Year 1999**

**Table 32. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to other Federal agencies by the Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore acquired lands, Fiscal Years 1985-99**

	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	U.S. Department of Agriculture
1985 .....	\$ 2,563,572	\$ 73,531,777
1986 .....	2,470,295	39,694,197
1987 .....	1,313,384	47,591,946
1988 .....	621,309	44,717,622
1989 .....	2,002,190	91,939,261
1990 .....	2,887,861	54,693,426
1991 .....	1,181,910	37,184,243
1992 .....	1,420,404	22,336,570
1993 .....	---	18,075,994
1994 .....	---	13,994,072
1995 .....	---	18,675,702
1996 .....	---	15,648,918
1997 .....	---	22,769,532
1998 .....	---	22,894,640
1999 .....	---	11,752,578
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$14,460,925</b>	<b>\$535,500,478</b>

NOTE: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) distributed revenues from acquired lands under their jurisdiction to the States through the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 1992. Beginning in FY 1993, the Minerals Management Service assumed distribution of acquired land revenues to the States from lands administered by COE and from national forests administered by USDA. The USDA continued to distribute revenues to the States from acquired grasslands.



**Figure 39. Disbursement to States of royalties and other revenues from Federal onshore leases, in millions, Fiscal Year 1999**

**Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1999**

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
<b>Alabama</b>					
Offshore	\$ ---	\$ 9,951,142	\$ 4,183	\$ 43,953	\$ 9,999,278
Onshore	<u>1,243,655</u>	<u>106,201</u>	<u>32,001</u>	<u>1,116</u>	<u>1,382,973</u>
Total	1,243,655	10,057,343	36,184	45,069	11,382,251
<b>Alaska</b>					
Offshore	---	---	---	---	---
Onshore	---	<u>3,498,937</u>	<u>758,924</u>	<u>142,251</u>	<u>4,400,112</u>
Total	---	3,498,937	758,924	142,251	4,400,112
<b>Arizona</b>					
Onshore	---	---	---	199	199
<b>Arkansas</b>					
Onshore	---	691,302	592	193	692,087
<b>California</b>					
Offshore	---	95,232	1,123,838	5,237	1,224,307
Onshore	---	<u>609,641</u>	<u>4,742,446</u>	<u>7,135,767</u>	<u>12,487,854</u>
Total	---	704,873	5,866,284	7,141,004	13,712,161
<b>Colorado</b>					
Onshore	18,228,039	7,202,475	4,051,112	4,970,772	34,452,398
<b>Florida</b>					
Offshore	---	---	---	---	---
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Georgia</b>					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Idaho</b>					
Onshore	---	---	---	2,502,481	2,502,481
<b>Illinois</b>					
Onshore	---	---	109,905	---	109,905
<b>Kansas</b>					
Onshore	---	778,473	55,623	43,465	877,561
<b>Kentucky</b>					
Onshore	5,780	25,303	362	---	31,445
<b>Louisiana</b>					
Offshore	---	4,662,926	1,577,418	44,535	6,284,879
Onshore	---	<u>423,637</u>	<u>580,246</u>	<u>90,751</u>	<u>1,094,634</u>
Total	---	5,086,563	2,157,664	135,286	7,379,513

**Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1999 (cont.)**

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
					<b>Alabama</b>
\$ 19,557	\$ ---	\$ 700,000	\$ ---	\$10,718,835	Offshore
14,853	---	73,174	(51,229)	1,419,771	Onshore
<u>34,410</u>	---	<u>773,174</u>	<u>(51,229)</u>	<u>12,138,606</u>	Total
					<b>Alaska</b>
213,996	1,092,168	13,408,683	---	14,714,847	Offshore
7,073	---	(16,415)	(458,905)	3,931,865	Onshore
<u>221,069</u>	<u>1,092,168</u>	<u>13,392,268</u>	<u>(458,905)</u>	<u>18,646,712</u>	Total
					<b>Arizona</b>
71,020	---	22,579	(7,833)	85,965	Onshore
					<b>Arkansas</b>
145,189	31,435	12,142	(61,222)	819,631	Onshore
					<b>California</b>
---	---	28,912,930	---	30,137,237	Offshore
199,540	---	414,954	(1,065,501)	12,036,847	Onshore
<u>199,540</u>	---	<u>29,327,884</u>	<u>(1,065,501)</u>	<u>42,174,084</u>	Total
					<b>Colorado</b>
1,885,894	2,284,320	1,098,683	(2,294,683)	37,426,612	Onshore
					<b>Florida</b>
1,872	---	---	---	1,872	Offshore
82	---	1,218	(259)	1,041	Onshore
<u>1,954</u>	---	<u>1,218</u>	<u>(259)</u>	<u>2,913</u>	Total
					<b>Georgia</b>
(272)	---	379	---	107	Onshore
					<b>Idaho</b>
3,173	231,672	77,514	(130,397)	2,684,443	Onshore
					<b>Illinois</b>
172	---	757	(3,786)	107,048	Onshore
					<b>Kansas</b>
2,934	2,515	8,978	(66,660)	825,328	Onshore
					<b>Kentucky</b>
2,018	1	17,804	(5,587)	45,681	Onshore
					<b>Louisiana</b>
357,379	241,659	8,400,000	---	15,283,917	Offshore
76,149	111,128	35,078	(40,524)	1,276,465	Onshore
<u>433,528</u>	<u>352,787</u>	<u>8,435,078</u>	<u>(40,524)</u>	<u>16,560,382</u>	Total

**Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1999 (cont.)**

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
<b>Michigan</b>					
Onshore	\$ ---	\$ 346,086	\$ 21,048	\$ 6,721	\$ 373,855
<b>Minnesota</b>					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Mississippi</b>					
Offshore	---	326,968	---	---	326,968
Onshore	---	97,151	158,200	---	255,351
Total	---	424,119	158,200	---	582,319
<b>Missouri</b>					
Onshore	---	---	---	1,100,491	1,100,491
<b>Montana</b>					
Onshore	12,904,684	1,472,105	1,675,613	49,691	16,102,093
<b>Nebraska</b>					
Onshore	---	---	6,306	---	6,306
<b>Nevada</b>					
Onshore	---	---	440,457	630,206	1,070,663
<b>New Mexico</b>					
Onshore	5,177,061	97,662,924	16,666,222	8,841,547	128,347,754
<b>North Carolina</b>					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
<b>North Dakota</b>					
Onshore	462,577	135,099	1,820,329	4,896	2,422,901
<b>Ohio</b>					
Onshore	---	114,945	9,602	---	124,547
<b>Oklahoma</b>					
Onshore	---	1,071,117	95,682	7,433	1,174,232
<b>Oregon</b>					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Pennsylvania</b>					
Onshore	---	20,827	166	---	20,993
<b>South Dakota</b>					
Onshore	---	30,139	154,181	---	184,320

**Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1999 (cont.)**

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
\$ 53,259	\$ 13,948	\$ 5,020	\$ (27,882)	\$ 418,200	<b>Michigan</b> Onshore
457	---	12,200	(213)	12,444	<b>Minnesota</b> Onshore
51,168	---	200,000	---	578,136	<b>Mississippi</b> Offshore
<u>174,997</u>	<u>10,575</u>	<u>3,451</u>	<u>(31,087)</u>	<u>413,287</u>	Onshore
226,165	10,575	203,451	(31,087)	991,423	Total
662	---	2,008	(22,860)	1,080,301	<b>Missouri</b> Onshore
1,002,402	547,241	530,041	(1,169,413)	17,012,364	<b>Montana</b> Onshore
247	---	1,752	(547)	7,758	<b>Nebraska</b> Onshore
1,082,705	140,184	157,773	(261,747)	2,189,578	<b>Nevada</b> Onshore
1,339,461	4,821,381	5,866,025	(5,366,767)	135,007,854	<b>New Mexico</b> Onshore
---	---	126	---	126	<b>North Carolina</b> Onshore
92,116	24,664	93,827	(246,424)	2,387,084	<b>North Dakota</b> Onshore
2,361	660	2,104	(11,748)	117,924	<b>Ohio</b> Onshore
53,525	110,917	(723,753)	(96,730)	518,191	<b>Oklahoma</b> Onshore
33,502	---	9,453	(4,462)	38,493	<b>Oregon</b> Onshore
283	---	3,086	(1,469)	22,893	<b>Pennsylvania</b> Onshore
79,410	3,640	19,006	(19,441)	266,935	<b>South Dakota</b> Onshore

**Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1999 (cont.)**

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
<b>Tennessee</b>					
Onshore	\$ ---	\$ 7	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 7
<b>Texas</b>					
Offshore	---	7,328,035	490,426	12,402	7,830,863
Onshore	---	20,708	146,642	5,003	172,353
Total	---	7,348,743	637,068	17,405	8,003,216
<b>Utah</b>					
Onshore	16,744,284	7,779,287	2,303,479	318,389	27,145,439
<b>Virginia</b>					
Onshore	---	51,600	---	324	51,924
<b>Washington</b>					
Onshore	905,718	---	---	---	905,718
<b>West Virginia</b>					
Onshore	---	117,243	9,373	9	126,625
<b>Wisconsin</b>					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Wyoming</b>					
Onshore	<u>80,728,178</u>	<u>57,990,985</u>	<u>23,070,573</u>	<u>9,102,006</u>	<u>170,891,742</u>
<b>Offshore Total</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 22,364,303</b>	<b>\$ 3,195,865</b>	<b>\$ 106,127</b>	<b>\$ 25,666,295</b>
<b>Onshore Total</b>	<b><u>\$136,399,976</u></b>	<b><u>\$180,246,192</u></b>	<b><u>\$56,909,084</u></b>	<b><u>\$34,953,711</u></b>	<b><u>\$408,508,963</u></b>
<b>Offshore and Onshore Total</b>	<b>\$136,399,976</b>	<b>\$202,610,495</b>	<b>\$60,104,949</b>	<b>\$35,059,838</b>	<b>\$434,175,258</b>

**Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1999 (cont.)**

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 7	<b>Tennessee</b> Onshore
234,322	953,569	13,400,000	---	22,418,754	<b>Texas</b> Offshore
<u>98,333</u>	<u>21,181</u>	<u>13,672</u>	<u>(17,478)</u>	<u>288,061</u>	Onshore
332,655	974,750	13,413,672	(17,478)	22,706,815	Total
2,035,367	1,923,291	627,170	(1,749,015)	29,982,252	<b>Utah</b> Onshore
472	469	1,435	(5,470)	48,830	<b>Virginia</b> Onshore
34,914	17,894	856	(36,434)	922,948	<b>Washington</b> Onshore
17,169	12	47,935	(17,577)	174,164	<b>West Virginia</b> Onshore
45	---	---	---	45	<b>Wisconsin</b> Onshore
<u>8,884,214</u>	<u>53,553,362</u>	<u>5,255,767</u>	<u>(7,131,567)</u>	<u>231,453,518</u>	<b>Wyoming</b> Onshore
<b>\$ 878,294</b>	<b>\$ 2,287,396</b>	<b>\$65,021,613</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ 93,853,598</b>	<b>Offshore Total</b>
<b><u>\$17,393,726</u></b>	<b><u>\$63,850,490</u></b>	<b><u>\$13,675,799</u></b>	<b><u>\$(20,404,917)</u></b>	<b><u>\$483,024,061</u></b>	<b>Onshore Total</b>
<b>\$18,272,020</b>	<b>\$66,137,886</b>	<b>\$78,697,412</b>	<b>\$(20,404,917)</b>	<b>\$576,877,659</b>	<b>Offshore and Onshore Total</b>

NOTE: The offshore royalty subtotal in table 33 includes only production royalties for oil, gas, and other commodities. Offshore minimum royalties in table 33 are listed under "Other Revenues." Offshore royalty figures in table 35 include both production royalties and minimum royalties. The offshore royalty figures in table 35 will subsequently not equal the offshore royalty subtotals in table 33.

As indicated, "Other Revenues" in table 33 includes minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments.

"Net Receipts Sharing" represents administrative costs withheld from State distributions under the provisions of Public Law 103-66.

**Table 34. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-99**

	State Shares in Thousands of Dollars					
	1920-89	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Alabama	\$ 2,286	\$ 991	\$ 129	\$ 996	\$ 808	\$ 296
Alaska	302,720	8,048	9,953	7,745	6,940	5,377
Arizona	25,814	174	173	124	97	94
Arkansas	34,862	876	2,109	2,556	1,538	1,201
California	469,690	28,583	27,936	24,311	22,084	21,544
Colorado	598,139	36,356	57,944	44,558	35,916	34,372
Florida	1,235	56	49	79	102	81
Idaho	42,760	1,969	1,893	1,625	2,237	2,509
Illinois	---	---	---	---	191	207
Kansas	13,895	1,226	921	1,113	1,325	1,057
Kentucky	---	---	---	---	87	70
Louisiana	12,555	542	328	376	782	532
Michigan	1,621	724	669	764	698	753
Minnesota*	12	---	---	---	2	25
Mississippi	10,257	86	115	10	739	486
Missouri	---	---	---	---	475	599
Montana	281,137	20,318	23,227	18,998	22,378	23,995
Nebraska	2,453	127	---	---	---	6
Nevada	109,983	9,283	9,228	7,957	8,316	7,542
New Mexico	1,615,022	100,120	107,844	102,594	135,117	143,174
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	1	1
North Dakota	78,582	5,065	5,977	5,199	3,325	2,505
Ohio*	8	13	3	3	351	207
Oklahoma	29,132	1,817	1,716	1,243	2,778	1,970
Oregon	16,610	371	260	131	83	56
Pennsylvania	---	---	---	---	20	18
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	1
South Dakota	13,973	695	592	509	483	348
Tennessee*	13	---	---	---	1	---
Texas*	50	114	22	97	350	515
Utah	471,182	33,304	32,255	32,062	31,195	31,074
Virginia	56	20	19	19	151	118
Washington	4,034	155	231	887	458	123
West Virginia	28	---	---	---	264	261
Wisconsin*	2	---	---	---	2	---
Wyoming	<u>2,283,758</u>	<u>201,151</u>	<u>196,931</u>	<u>178,518</u>	<u>186,956</u>	<u>242,066</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,421,869</b>	<b>\$452,184</b>	<b>\$480,524</b>	<b>\$432,474</b>	<b>\$466,250</b>	<b>\$523,183</b>

**Table 34. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-99 (cont.)**

State Shares in Thousands of Dollars						
1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1920-99	
\$ 442	\$ 197	\$ 599	\$ 988	\$ 1,420	\$ 9,152	Alabama
4,584	4,670	5,515	4,445	3,932	363,929	Alaska
112	41	69	184	86	26,968	Arizona
832	920	1,000	1,232	820	47,946	Arkansas
25,467	26,015	20,336	19,931	12,037	697,934	California
35,576	34,563	37,424	43,297	37,427	995,572	Colorado
87	27	4	5	1	1,726	Florida
2,361	2,159	2,211	2,466	2,684	64,874	Idaho
94	79	68	44	107	790	Illinois
871	1,094	1,329	1,244	825	24,900	Kansas
73	112	123	169	46	680	Kentucky
728	943	817	996	1,276	19,875	Louisiana
885	702	712	540	418	8,486	Michigan
17	6	13	12	12	99	Minnesota*
577	551	952	1,122	413	15,308	Mississippi
1,013	1,205	1,273	861	1,080	6,506	Missouri
24,623	20,271	20,379	21,960	17,012	494,298	Montana
14	14	16	10	8	2,648	Nebraska
8,136	5,759	5,707	4,908	2,190	179,009	Nevada
119,203	118,596	188,840	167,928	135,008	2,933,446	New Mexico
1	---	---	---	---	3	North Carolina
2,490	2,370	3,894	4,646	2,387	116,440	North Dakota
243	165	153	157	118	1,421	Ohio*
1,842	1,720	2,144	814	518	45,694	Oklahoma
48	66	45	98	39	17,807	Oregon
22	22	21	18	23	144	Pennsylvania
2	---	---	---	---	3	South Carolina
800	634	566	353	267	19,220	South Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	14	Tennessee*
455	648	637	442	288	3,618	Texas*
31,106	34,116	34,317	32,621	29,982	793,214	Utah
89	90	85	72	49	768	Virginia
371	468	818	674	923	9,142	Washington
197	197	327	282	174	1,730	West Virginia
1	1	1	---	---	7	Wisconsin*
<u>214,182</u>	<u>199,333</u>	<u>239,027</u>	<u>237,180</u>	<u>231,454</u>	<u>4,410,556</u>	Wyoming
<b>\$477,544</b>	<b>\$457,754</b>	<b>\$569,422</b>	<b>\$549,699</b>	<b>\$ 483,024</b>	<b>\$11,313,927</b>	<b>Total</b>

\*Cumulative totals for these States may not include small-revenue shares that were disbursed during the previous decades.

NOTE: Figures represent actual payments to the States and not allocations. Mandated distributions to the States are based on percentage shares of royalties, rents, bonuses, and other mineral revenue collections. Beginning with Fiscal Year (FY) 1986, figures include interest accrued for late disbursements to the States. Beginning with FY 1991, figures represent payments to the States after the deduction of administrative costs required under the provisions of Public Law 103-66. Beginning with FY 1993, figures include distributions from acquired lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and from national forests administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

**Table 35. Distribution of Federal offshore rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-99**

	1986-96	1997	1998	1999	1986-99
<b>Alabama</b>					
Bonuses .....	\$ 943,756	\$ ---	\$ 209,450	\$ ---	\$ 1,153,206
Rents .....	516,319	16,480	11,561	19,557	563,917
Royalties .....	34,373,375	12,722,041	12,994,858	9,999,278	70,089,552
Section 8(g) Escrow .....	66,000,000	---	---	---	66,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>3,500,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>5,600,000</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$105,333,450</b>	<b>\$13,438,521</b>	<b>\$13,915,869</b>	<b>\$10,718,835</b>	<b>\$143,406,675</b>
<b>Alaska</b>					
Bonuses .....	\$ 1,690,277	\$ 574,255	\$ 3,138	\$ 1,092,168	\$ 3,359,838
Rents .....	3,029,357	137,726	114,893	203,781	3,485,757
Royalties .....	127,641	8,683	8,683	8,683	153,690
Section 7 Escrow .....	322,900,000	---	---	---	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents .....	379,300	3,210,286	33,472	10,215	3,633,273
Section 8(g) Escrow .....	51,000,000	---	---	---	51,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>67,000,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>107,200,000</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$446,126,575</b>	<b>\$17,330,950</b>	<b>\$13,560,186</b>	<b>\$14,714,847</b>	<b>\$491,732,558</b>
<b>California</b>					
Bonuses .....	\$ 9	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 9
Rents .....	796,244	(2,932)	---	---	793,312
Royalties .....	30,882,198	3,698,576	2,268,702	1,237,237	38,086,713
Section 8(g) Escrow .....	338,000,000	---	---	---	338,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>144,500,000</u>	<u>28,900,000</u>	<u>28,900,000</u>	<u>28,900,000</u>	<u>231,200,000</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$514,178,451</b>	<b>\$32,595,644</b>	<b>\$31,168,702</b>	<b>\$30,137,237</b>	<b>\$608,080,034</b>
<b>Florida</b>					
Bonuses .....	\$ 2,216,037	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,216,037
Rents .....	151,167	11,962	1,775	1,872	166,776
Royalties .....	---	---	---	---	---
Section 8(g) Escrow .....	30,000	---	---	---	30,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,397,204</b>	<b>\$ 11,962</b>	<b>\$ 1,775</b>	<b>\$ 1,872</b>	<b>\$ 2,412,813</b>

**Table 35. Distribution of Federal offshore rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-99 (cont.)**

	1986-96	1997	1998	1999	1986-99
<b>Louisiana</b>					
Bonuses .....	\$ 30,897,603	\$ 5,689,689	\$ 1,744,928	\$ 241,659	\$ 38,573,879
Rents .....	3,881,172	686,051	412,229	357,379	5,336,831
Royalties .....	153,644,005	11,855,454	9,621,860	6,284,879	181,406,198
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	572,000,000	---	---	---	572,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>42,000,000</u>	<u>8,400,000</u>	<u>8,400,000</u>	<u>8,400,000</u>	<u>67,200,000</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 802,422,780</b>	<b>\$ 26,631,194</b>	<b>\$ 20,179,017</b>	<b>\$ 15,283,917</b>	<b>\$ 864,516,908</b>
<b>Mississippi</b>					
Bonuses .....	\$ 28,123	\$ ---	\$ 746,856	\$ ---	\$ 774,979
Rents .....	131,190	4,587	16,445	51,168	203,390
Royalties .....	917,748	518,628	662,354	326,968	2,425,698
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	14,000,000	---	---	---	14,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>973,787</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>1,573,787</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 16,050,848</b>	<b>\$ 723,215</b>	<b>\$ 1,625,655</b>	<b>\$ 578,136</b>	<b>\$ 18,977,854</b>
<b>Texas</b>					
Bonuses .....	\$ 17,635,499	\$ 1,098,845	\$ 1,885,989	\$ 953,569	\$ 21,573,902
Rents .....	3,078,938	227,346	316,545	234,322	3,857,151
Royalties .....	127,189,414	10,674,561	10,472,038	7,830,863	156,166,876
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	382,000,000	---	---	---	382,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>67,000,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>107,200,000</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 596,903,851</b>	<b>\$ 25,400,752</b>	<b>\$ 26,074,572</b>	<b>\$ 22,418,754</b>	<b>\$ 670,797,929</b>
<b>Totals</b>					
Bonuses .....	\$ 53,411,304	\$ 7,362,789	\$ 4,590,361	\$ 2,287,396	\$ 67,651,850
Rents .....	11,584,387	1,081,220	873,448	868,079	14,407,134
Royalties .....	347,134,381	39,477,943	36,028,495	25,687,908	448,328,727
Section 7 Escrow .....	322,900,000	---	---	---	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents .....	379,300	3,210,286	33,472	10,215	3,633,273
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	1,423,030,000	---	---	---	1,423,030,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>324,973,787</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>519,973,787</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,483,413,159</b>	<b>\$ 116,132,238</b>	<b>\$ 106,525,776</b>	<b>\$ 93,853,598</b>	<b>\$ 2,799,924,771</b>

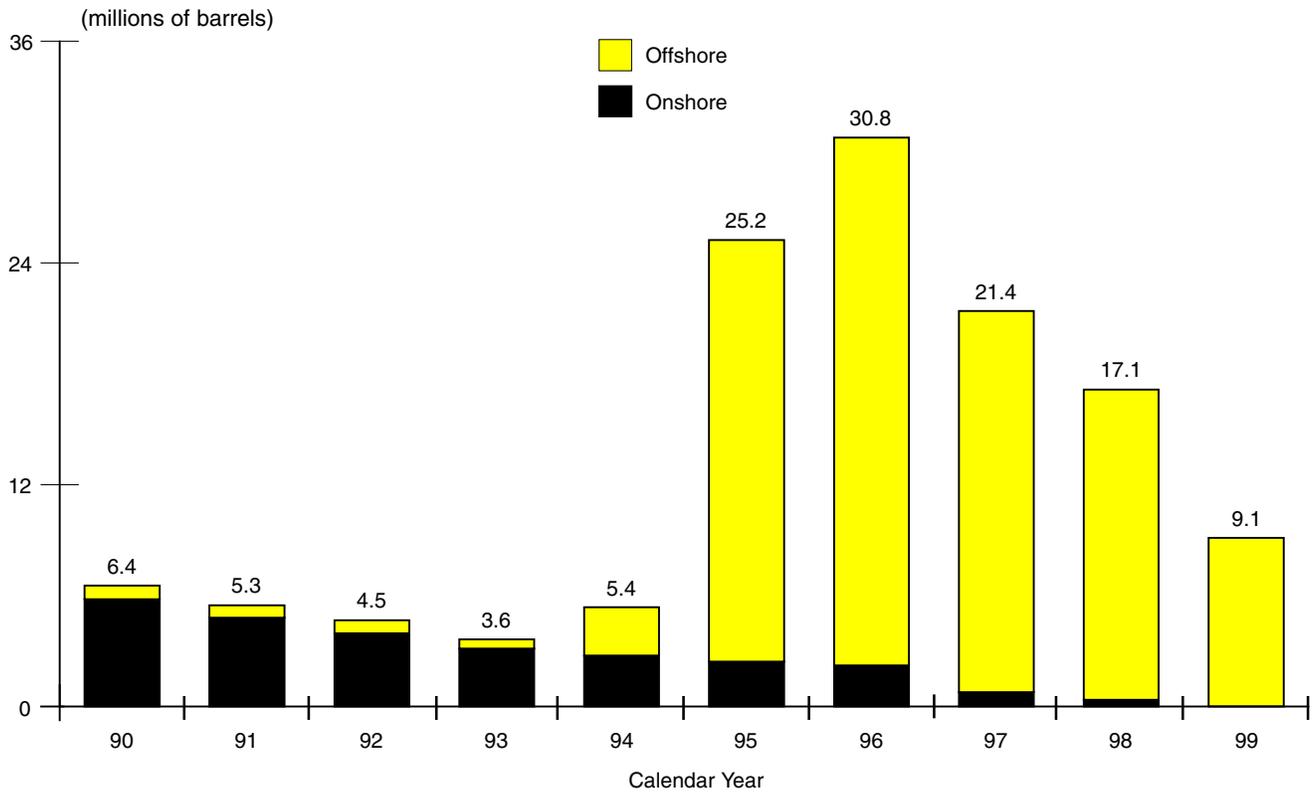


Figure 40. Small refiner program royalty-in-kind barrels of oil sold by land category, 1990-99

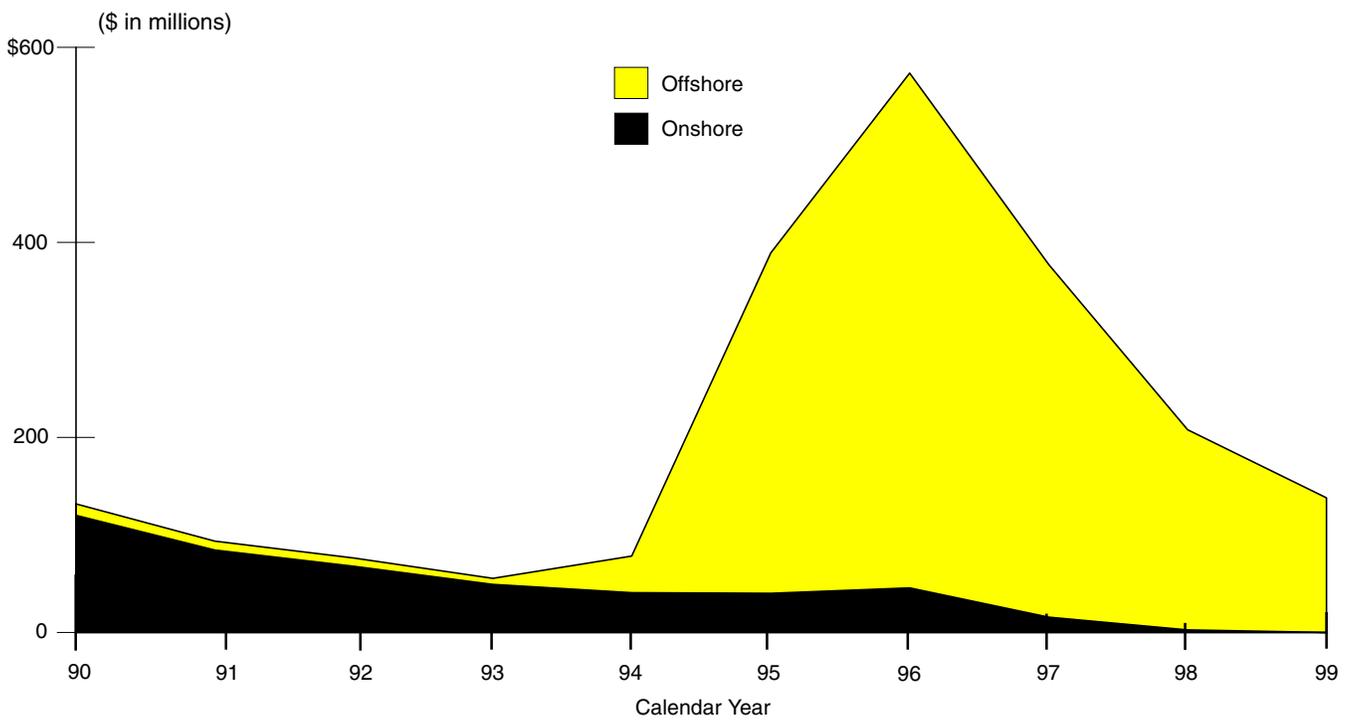


Figure 41. Small refiner program royalty-in-kind oil royalties by land category, 1990-99

# Royalty-In-Kind

The Federal Government, under the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) of 1953, may take part or all of its oil and gas royalties in kind (a volume of the commodity) as opposed to in value (cash). The Minerals Management Service (MMS) may either transfer the volume of oil or gas commodity taken in kind to Federal agencies for internal use or sell the commodity on the open market to generate revenue. Revenues received from the sale of royalty oil or gas in this report are referred to as royalties. The MMS operated three royalty-in-kind (RIK) programs in 1999:

- The MMS has historically operated a small refiner RIK program to sell crude oil at fair-market value to eligible refiners who do not have access to an adequate supply of crude oil at equitable prices.

- The MMS is also evaluating a series of pilot programs to determine if additional RIK programs are viable options for the Federal Government and industry.
- The MMS signed an agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to transfer royalty oil to replenish the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

A summary of RIK programs follows.

## ***Small Refiner RIK Program***

The Secretary of the Interior, exercising discretionary authority, has historically determined that certain small oil refiners do not have access to a secure supply of crude. The

**Table 36. Summary of small refiner program royalty-in-kind oil taken as royalty payments for Federal mineral lease sales volume, Calendar Years 1976-99**

	Federal Onshore		Federal Offshore		Total Onshore/Offshore	
	Barrels Sold	Royalties	Barrels Sold	Royalties	Barrels Sold	Royalties
1976-89 . . . .	105,823,962	\$1,768,105,109	205,920,414	\$3,577,924,111	311,744,376	\$5,346,029,220
1990 . . . .	5,642,125	120,013,340	733,582	11,544,477	6,375,707	131,557,817
1991 . . . .	4,614,966	84,417,375	674,113	9,050,729	5,289,079	93,468,104
1992 . . . .	3,783,823	67,841,891	713,272	8,537,273	4,497,095	76,379,164
1993 . . . .	3,137,345	49,324,662	505,386	5,965,712	3,642,731	55,290,374
1994 . . . .	2,749,327	40,801,627	2,617,358	37,327,546	5,366,685	78,129,173
1995 . . . .	2,433,932	40,239,692	22,796,553	348,809,963	25,230,485	389,049,655
1996 . . . .	2,223,615	45,651,963	28,559,249	527,945,318	30,782,864	573,597,281
1997 . . . .	775,786	15,736,650	20,615,357	361,375,586	21,391,143	377,112,236
1998 . . . .	155,844	2,674,042	16,985,740	205,154,707	17,141,584	207,828,749
1999 . . . .	---	---	9,120,152	138,030,501	9,120,152	138,030,501
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>131,340,725</b>	<b>\$2,234,806,351</b>	<b>309,241,176</b>	<b>\$5,231,665,923</b>	<b>440,581,901</b>	<b>\$7,466,472,274</b>

Federal Government may direct Federal lessees to pay their royalty shares in crude oil, rather than in value as cash. The Federal Government then sells the RIK oil to eligible small refiners at a price consistent with applicable laws and regulations. Contracts with the refiners are usually made for a period of 6 months to 3 years.

There were no onshore small refiner RIK contracts in effect at the beginning of 1999. The last remaining onshore RIK contract was terminated by the refiner in July 1998. There were subsequently no purchases, royalties, or assessed administration fees in 1999 (table 36, and figures 40 and 41). The MMS does not foresee any onshore lease sales in 2000.

One Pacific and five Gulf of Mexico offshore small refiner RIK contracts were in effect throughout 1999. All six contracts terminated on December 31, 1999.

The offshore refiners collectively purchased 9.1 million barrels of RIK crude in 1999, down 46.3 percent, or 7.9 million barrels, from 1998. Royalties fell \$67.1 million, or 32.7 percent, from \$205.1 million in 1998 to \$138 million in 1999 (table 36, and figures 40 and 41).

Domestic oil prices are significantly influenced by the international markets. Both the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-OPEC countries declined to cut production in an effort to reduce supplies in 1998 and early 1999. The OPEC signed production accords to cut oil production in March 1999. The effects of the accords were not significantly realized until the last quarter of 1999. The abundant supply of international oil provided refiners an adequate supply of crude oil, reducing interest in the RIK program. The offshore small refiner program will have two Pacific and three Gulf of Mexico intermittent RIK contracts in 2000 with a combined estimated production of 77,400 barrels per day.

Total small refiner RIK crude, with a royalty of \$138 million, represented approximately 12.6 percent of the oil royalties paid to the Federal Government in 1999 (tables 3 and 36). The Royalty Management Program (RMP) assessed fees totaling \$321,069 to administer the offshore small refiner RIK program during the year.

### ***RIK Pilot Programs***

An MMS Feasibility Study in 1997 concluded that, under the right conditions, RIK programs could generate additional revenues and be more efficient for government and industry. The MMS Director established an RIK Implementation Team in 1997 to study these issues. The team, based on the

1997 study recommendations, implemented the following three RIK pilot programs:

- Crude oil in Wyoming;
- Natural gas in the Texas 8(g) zone of the Gulf of Mexico; and
- Natural gas from Federal leases Gulf-of-Mexico-wide.

Both the Wyoming and the Texas 8(g) pilot programs are expected to last a minimum of 2 years. The Gulf of Mexico natural gas pilot is expected to last 3 to 4 years. All three programs are expected to provide the foundation for larger RIK initiatives.

The MMS has solicited participation from States affected by the pilot programs. The MMS is further evaluating the feasibility of providing RIK production directly to other Federal agencies for consumption.

The three pilot programs are designed to demonstrate conclusively if RIK programs are viable options for the Federal Government and determine the optimal means for implementation.

Evaluation of the impact on revenues and administrative costs for the Wyoming pilot has commenced. Similar analyses of data from the later pilots will begin as information becomes available. Pilots activities will be integrated into the RMP reengineering projects to ensure that potential transition of RIK pilot programs to long-term RIK programs will be successful.

A summary of the status of each of the three RIK pilot programs follows:

- **Crude Oil in Wyoming.** The MMS began taking oil under this program in October 1998. The oil was delivered to successful bidders under an Invitation for Bids (IFB) issued in July 1998 for production from Federal leases in Wyoming. A second IFB, offering RIK crude oil from both State of Wyoming and Federal leases beginning in April 1999, was developed in partnership with State officials and issued January 4, 1999. The State continued to participate in a third IFB issued July 1999 and a fourth IFB issued in January 2000. Contracts resulting from these sales have generally been for a six-month term.

Starting in 2000, the MMS committed RMP staff to coordinate Wyoming RIK crude oil lease sales and program activity. The RMP implemented new, concise RIK crude oil reporting requirements in April 2000.

Collective purchases of 1999 Wyoming RIK crude oil rose 769,896 barrels, from 208,496 barrels in 1998 to 978,392 barrels in 1999. Royalties increased \$14.3 million, from \$1.6 million in 1998 to \$15.9 million in 1999.

- **Natural Gas in the Texas 8(g) Zone of the Gulf of Mexico**

Section 8(g) of the OCSLA Amendments of 1978 provided that the States were to receive a 27 percent share of revenues generated from the leasing of public lands within 3 miles of the seaward boundary of a coastal State. These lands contain one or more oil and gas pools or fields underlying both the Outer Continental Shelf and lands subject to the jurisdiction of the State.

The pilot program involves leases located in the 3-mile section 8(g) zone off the coast of Texas. The program commenced in December 1998 when MMS began taking natural gas for delivery to the General Services Administration for use by Federal agencies.

The MMS is also exploring ways to market Federal and State natural gas production in a cost-effective manner pursuant to a cooperative agreement with the State of Texas General Land Office. Under the agreement, Federal royalty gas from the 8(g) zone is being marketed in a program of monthly competitive sales on the open market. Contract terms for successful bidders are usually for 30 days.

The MMS took 17 million Mcf of Texas 8(g) natural gas in kind during 1999 and sold the gas to generate royalties of \$39.3 million.

- **Natural Gas from Federal Leases Gulf-of-Mexico-wide**

This pilot program, in the non-8(g) areas of the Gulf of Mexico, will involve significantly larger amounts of royalty production and larger numbers of leases than the other two pilot programs. The program is expected to run about 3-4 years.

The first IFB was issued October 8, 1999. Successful bidders entered into contracts to take production for a term of 4 months, beginning in December 1999.

Two additional IFB's were issued January 21, 2000, with successful bidders contracting to take natural gas for a longer term.

Monthly competitive offerings to the public for short-term contracts are also taking place in this pilot. The MMS will deliver natural gas to Federal agencies for use in the Federal government.

### ***Strategic Petroleum Reserve***

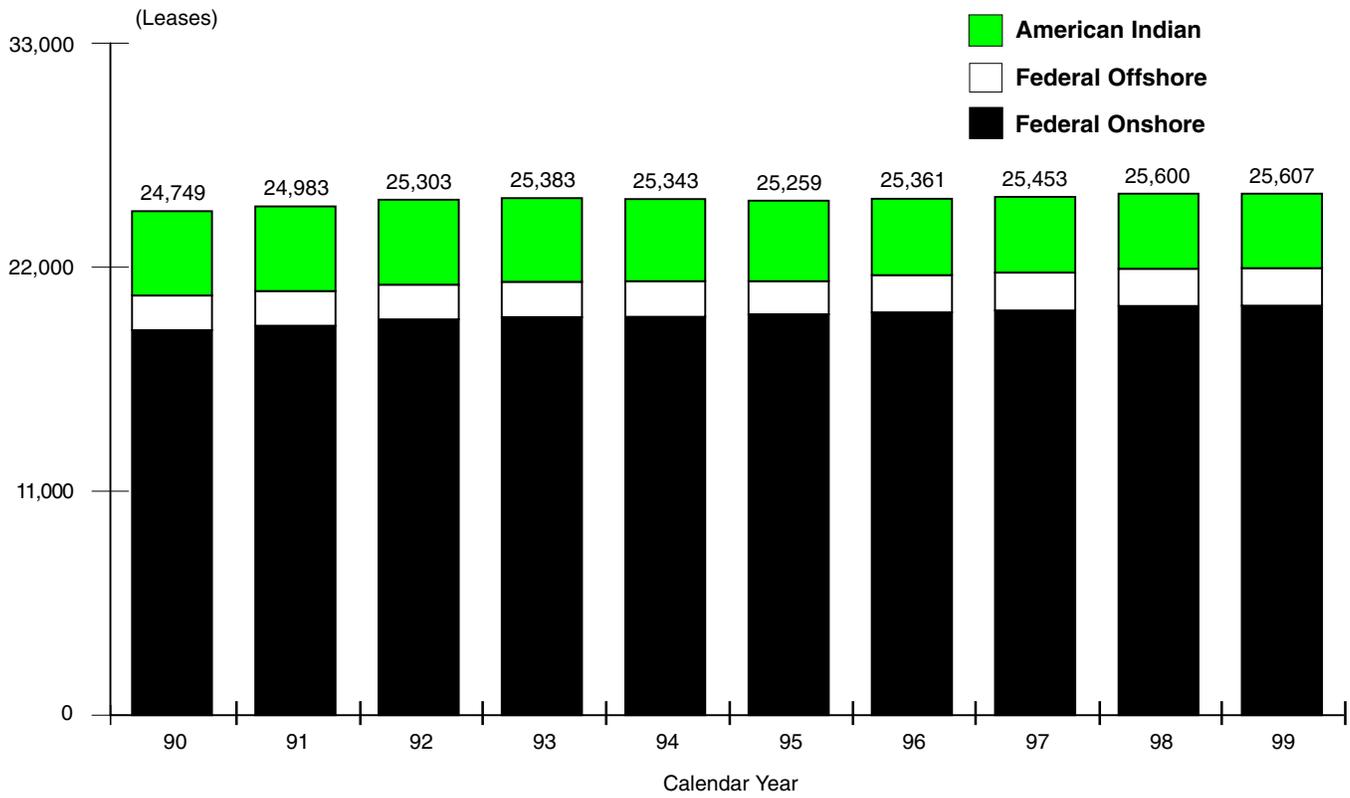
The MMS signed an agreement with DOE to transfer royalty oil to replenish the SPR. The effort is designed to enhance national energy security. The MMS will transfer a total of 28 million barrels of royalty oil to the SPR in lieu of receiving royalties in value (cash). The DOE will use the production to replace oil sold from SPR in 1996 and 1997.

The initiative will be conducted in two phases:

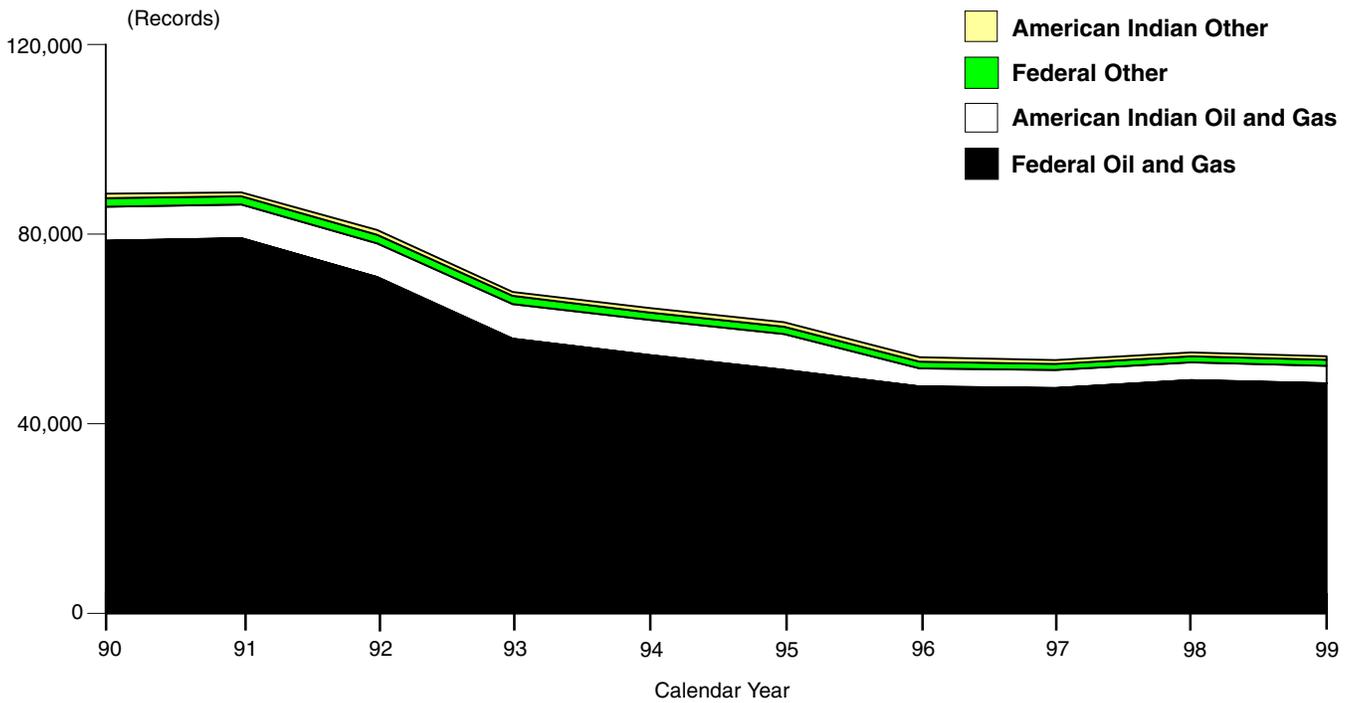
- Phase one began in April 1999 when four large crude oil producing companies in the Gulf of Mexico began deliveries under negotiated agreements. Over 5 million barrels of royalty oil were transferred to DOE during this phase.
- Phase two expanded the initiative to include more Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico. The DOE and MMS held an auction offering royalty oil to bidders who must enter into a contract to deliver oil meeting SPR specifications at specified sites. Deliveries of royalty oil under this phase began in August 1999 and will continue until the full 28 million barrels have been transferred to DOE contractors. Completion is expected in late 2000.

Approximately 14 million barrels of royalty oil were delivered to DOE contractors during both phases in 1999. This will equate to approximately 100 million barrels in sales volume in 1999. Sales volume for the leases are reported by payors and are included in offshore tables in other chapters of this report; however, there are no sales values or royalty values to report or include in the tables.

It is important to note that no royalty oil will be transferred to SPR from any State's 8(g) area. There will consequently be no effect on State 8(g) revenues.



**Figure 42. Producing and producible Federal and American Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases, 1990-99**



**Figure 43. Mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and American Indian onshore lands, 1990-99**

# Lease Management

## Oil and Gas Leases

There were 25,607 producing and producible Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian oil and gas leases on 21.3 million acres at the end of 1999. These numbers represent a net increase of 7 leases on 100,875 acres over corresponding totals during 1998 (tables 37 and 38, and figure 42). The increase is due to recent oil and gas competitive lease sales.

There were 18 additional producing or producible oil and gas leases on Federal offshore lands in 1999. Offshore producible acreage grew by 70,275 acres during the year (table 38 and figure 42).

Federal onshore lands experienced a net increase of 20 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1999. Federal onshore producible land, however, declined by 12,106 acres from 1998 to 1999 as a result of the termination of a number of larger onshore properties (table 38 and figure 42).

American Indian lands produced a net decline of 31 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1999; however, acreage rose by 42,706 acres due to the addition of several large properties during the period (table 38 and figure 42).

## Coal Leases

Federal and American Indian lands contained 140 producing coal leases on 383,118 acres at the end of 1999. These numbers represent a net decline of 17 leases on 22,234 acres over corresponding totals in 1998 (tables 39 and 40, and figure 44).

American Indian coal leases and acreage in production remained stable during the 2-year period (table 40 and figure 44). The number of Federal onshore producing coal leases fell in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah. The decline in Utah was particularly significant, falling from 28 leases on 50,176 acres in 1998 to 21 leases on 38,247 acres in 1999. The decline was offset, in part, by increases in producing coal leases in Oklahoma and Wyoming.

## Other Mineral Leases

Federal onshore and American Indian lands contained 174 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 246,432 acres at the end of 1999. These numbers represent a net addition of one lease, but a net decline of 3,157 acres over corresponding totals in 1998 (tables 41 and 42). The decline in acreage was primarily associated with phosphate on American Indian lands in Idaho, geothermal on Federal lands in Nevada, and sodium on Federal lands in New Mexico.

Federal onshore lands produced a net increase of five leases on 424 acres during the year (table 42). Increases in leases and acreage were recorded with sodium in California and potash in New Mexico. The increases were offset, in part, by declines in quartz crystals in Arkansas and sodium in New Mexico.

American Indian lands produced a net decline of four leases on 3,581 acres during the period (table 42). The decline in leases and acreage was primarily associated with phosphate in Idaho. A number of leases that produced in 1998 became inactive in 1999. The decline was offset, in part, by additional sand and gravel leases and acreage in production in Arizona, California, and Utah.

## Lease Records

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 54,210 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and American Indian onshore lands at the end of 1999. This included 52,826 oil and gas records and 1,384 coal and other minerals records (figure 43, and tables 45 and 46).

The Department further administered 7,747 producing and nonproducing mineral leases on Federal offshore lands at the end of 1999. This included 7,741 oil and gas leases and six sulfur leases. The number of producing and nonproducing Federal offshore leases fell 6.4 percent in 1999, from 8,278 leases in 1998 (tables 43 and 44, and figure 45). The decline is associated with the termination of a number of leases in Alaska, California, and the Gulf of Mexico.

**Table 37. Producing and producible Federal and American Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1999**

<i>Onshore</i>	<b>Federal Onshore</b>		<b>American Indian Onshore</b>		<b>Total Onshore</b>		
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
Alabama . . . . .	24	13,822	---	---	24	13,822	
Alaska . . . . .	35	61,618	1	2,560	36	64,178	
Arizona . . . . .	---	---	15	69,096	15	69,096	
Arkansas . . . . .	188	89,732	---	---	188	89,732	
California . . . . .	336	78,949	---	---	336	78,949	
Colorado . . . . .	2,033	1,374,175	163	520,380	2,196	1,894,555	
Florida . . . . .	3	3,476	---	---	3	3,476	
Illinois . . . . .	7	1,371	---	---	7	1,371	
Kansas . . . . .	446	122,597	---	---	446	122,597	
Kentucky . . . . .	60	35,120	---	---	60	35,120	
Louisiana . . . . .	220	80,144	---	---	220	80,144	
Maryland . . . . .	2	34,941	---	---	2	34,941	
Michigan . . . . .	66	78,700	3	60	69	78,760	
Mississippi . . . . .	107	49,552	---	---	107	49,552	
Missouri . . . . .	1	200	---	---	1	200	
Montana . . . . .	1,326	777,340	429	105,391	1,755	882,731	
Nebraska . . . . .	25	37,275	---	---	25	37,275	
Nevada . . . . .	40	23,284	---	---	40	23,284	
New Mexico . . . . .	5,993	3,440,341	447	549,311	6,440	3,989,652	
New York . . . . .	4	1,009	---	---	4	1,009	
North Dakota . . . . .	552	324,506	26	5,083	578	329,589	
Ohio . . . . .	165	29,991	---	---	165	29,991	
Oklahoma . . . . .	814	124,816	1,761	148,126	2,575	272,942	
Pennsylvania . . . . .	60	24,680	---	---	60	24,680	
South Dakota . . . . .	75	34,617	1	160	76	34,777	
Tennessee . . . . .	7	2,446	---	---	7	2,446	
Texas . . . . .	192	92,408	9	3,998	201	96,406	
Utah . . . . .	1,197	876,490	741	248,884	1,938	1,125,374	
Virginia . . . . .	14	10,981	---	---	14	10,981	
West Virginia . . . . .	159	149,693	---	---	159	149,693	
Wyoming . . . . .	<u>5,957</u>	<u>2,935,283</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>41,329</u>	<u>6,019</u>	<u>2,976,612</u>	
Onshore Subtotal . . .	20,108	10,909,557	3,658	1,694,378	23,766	12,603,935	
					<b>Total Offshore</b>		
					No.	Acres	
<i>Offshore</i>							
Alaska . . . . .						4	20,481
California . . . . .						43	217,668
Gulf of Mexico . . . . .							
Central . . . . .						1,432	6,550,087
Eastern . . . . .						1	5,760
Western . . . . .						<u>361</u>	<u>1,916,170</u>
Offshore Subtotal . . . . .						1,841	8,710,166
					<b>Total Onshore/Offshore</b>		
					No.	Acres	
<b>Producing and Producing Federal and American Indian Oil and Gas Leases . . .</b>						<b>25,607</b>	<b>21,314,101</b>

**Table 38. Producing and producible Federal and American Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1990-99**

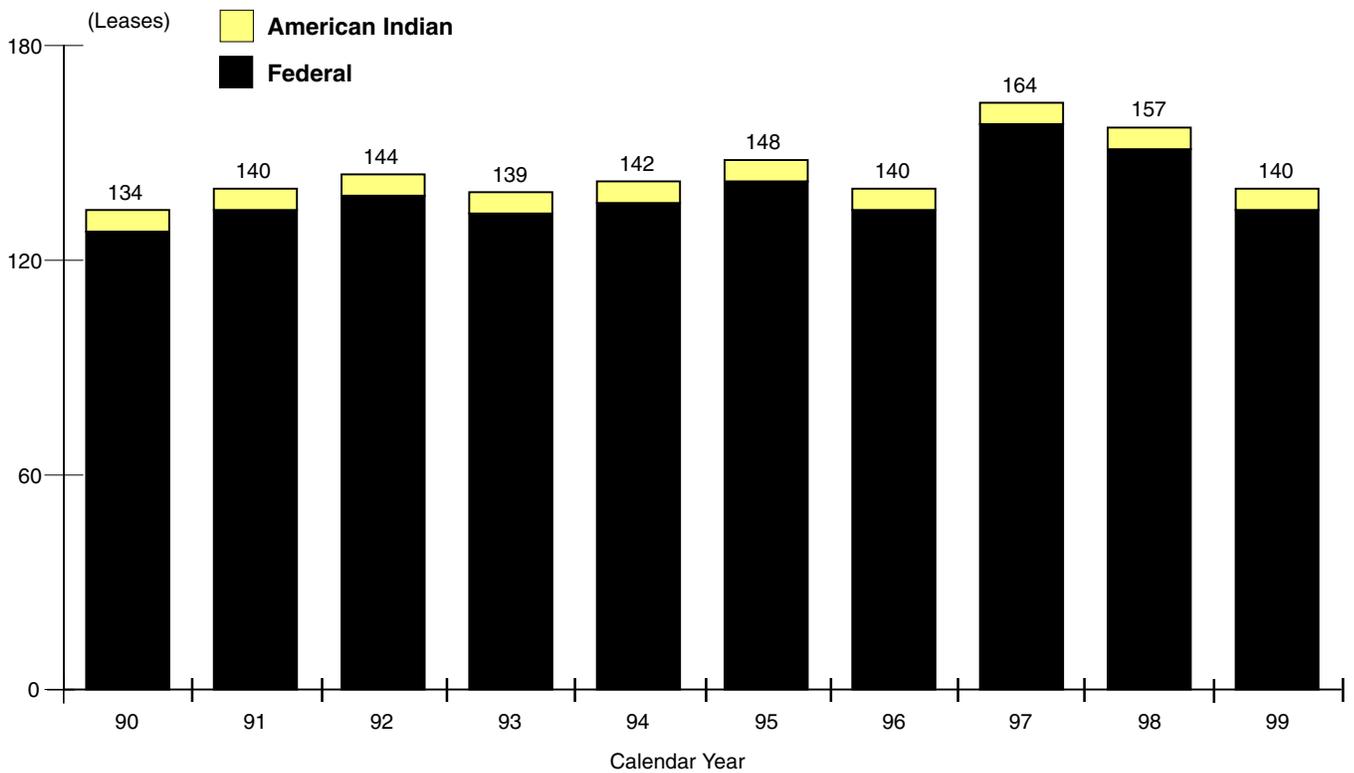
	No.	Acres		No.	Acres
<b>1990</b>			<b>1995</b>		
Federal offshore ...	1,714	8,038,529	Federal offshore ...	1,631	8,042,430
Federal onshore ...	18,898	10,609,663	Federal onshore ...	19,678	10,698,890
American Indian ...	<u>4,137</u>	<u>1,607,407</u>	American Indian ...	<u>3,950</u>	<u>1,731,423</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>24,749</b>	<b>20,255,599</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25,259</b>	<b>20,472,743</b>
<b>1991</b>			<b>1996</b>		
Federal offshore ...	1,710	7,955,254	Federal offshore ...	1,837	8,669,194
Federal onshore ...	19,115	10,635,862	Federal onshore ...	19,770	10,732,949
American Indian ...	<u>4,158</u>	<u>1,605,970</u>	American Indian ...	<u>3,754</u>	<u>1,687,147</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>24,983</b>	<b>20,197,086</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25,361</b>	<b>21,089,290</b>
<b>1992</b>			<b>1997</b>		
Federal offshore ...	1,709	7,968,814	Federal offshore ...	1,858	8,812,141
Federal onshore ...	19,428	10,710,890	Federal onshore ...	19,868	10,794,839
American Indian ...	<u>4,166</u>	<u>1,710,998</u>	American Indian ...	<u>3,727</u>	<u>1,656,375</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25,303</b>	<b>20,390,702</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25,453</b>	<b>21,263,355</b>
<b>1993</b>			<b>1998</b>		
Federal offshore ...	1,731	8,098,980	Federal offshore ...	1,823	8,639,891
Federal onshore ...	19,543	10,677,476	Federal onshore ...	20,088	10,921,663
American Indian ...	<u>4,109</u>	<u>1,708,028</u>	American Indian ...	<u>3,689</u>	<u>1,651,672</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25,383</b>	<b>20,484,484</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>21,213,226</b>
<b>1994</b>			<b>1999</b>		
Federal offshore ...	1,751	8,214,508	Federal offshore ...	1,841	8,710,166
Federal onshore ...	19,555	10,651,011	Federal onshore ...	20,108	10,909,557
American Indian ...	<u>4,037</u>	<u>1,729,492</u>	American Indian ...	<u>3,658</u>	<u>1,694,378</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25,343</b>	<b>20,595,011</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25,607</b>	<b>21,314,101</b>

**Table 39. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1999**

	<b>Federal</b>		<b>American Indian</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama .....	1	1,609	---	---	1	1,609
Arizona .....	---	---	3	64,858	3	64,858
Colorado .....	31	48,941	---	---	31	48,941
Kentucky .....	2	2,250	---	---	2	2,250
Montana .....	14	26,461	1	14,746	15	41,207
New Mexico .....	6	13,837	2	36,163	8	50,000
North Dakota .....	5	3,512	---	---	5	3,512
Oklahoma .....	6	13,084	---	---	6	13,084
Utah .....	21	38,247	---	---	21	38,247
Washington .....	2	521	---	---	2	521
Wyoming .....	<u>46</u>	<u>118,889</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>118,889</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>267,351</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>115,767</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>383,118</b>

**Table 40. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1990-99**

	<b>Federal</b>		<b>American Indian</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1990 .....	128	255,586	6	115,630	134	371,216
1991 .....	134	273,408	6	113,194	140	386,602
1992 .....	138	279,785	6	123,998	144	403,783
1993 .....	133	268,030	6	123,998	139	392,028
1994 .....	136	276,650	6	123,517	142	400,167
1995 .....	142	294,568	6	123,517	148	418,085
1996 .....	134	275,910	6	115,630	140	391,540
1997 .....	158	305,430	6	115,630	164	421,060
1998 .....	151	289,722	6	115,630	157	405,352
1999 .....	134	267,351	6	115,767	140	383,118



**Figure 44. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore coal leases, 1990-99**

**Table 41. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1999**

	<b>Federal</b>		<b>American Indian</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
<b>Alabama</b>						
Clay .....	1	40	---	---	1	40
<b>Arizona</b>						
Copper .....	---	---	3	6,734	3	6,734
Sand-Gravel .....	---	---	2	147	2	147
Silica Sand .....	---	---	1	640	1	640
Sodium .....	1	4	---	---	1	4
<b>Arkansas</b>						
Quartz Crystals .....	2	242	---	---	2	242
<b>California</b>						
Geothermal .....	23	26,035	---	---	23	26,035
Sand-Gravel .....	---	---	2	1,295	2	1,295
Sodium .....	2	17,489	---	---	2	17,489
<b>Colorado</b>						
Sand-Gravel .....	---	---	1	24	1	24
Sodium .....	1	2,483	---	---	1	2,483
<b>Idaho</b>						
Phosphate .....	4	4,759	---	---	4	4,759
<b>Missouri</b>						
Cobalt/Copper/Lead/Zinc .....	12	27,075	---	---	12	27,075
<b>Nevada</b>						
Geothermal .....	28	26,615	---	---	28	26,615
Sand-Gravel .....	3	1,420	1	100	4	1,520
<b>New Mexico</b>						
Gypsum .....	---	---	2	815	2	815
Hot Water .....	3	2,940	---	---	3	2,940
Potash .....	13	20,341	---	---	13	20,341
Potash/Langbeinite .....	13	21,976	---	---	13	21,976
Potash/Sodium .....	2	4,996	---	---	2	4,996
Sand-Gravel .....	---	---	4	849	4	849
Sodium .....	2	280	---	---	2	280
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
Limestone .....	---	---	1	18	1	18
Sand-Gravel .....	---	---	3	12,888	3	12,888
<b>Utah</b>						
Geothermal .....	6	11,558	---	---	6	11,558
Gilsonite .....	5	1,146	---	---	5	1,146
Potash/Magnesium/Sodium ..	10	24,700	---	---	10	24,700
Sand-Gravel .....	---	---	2	240	2	240

**Table 41. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1999 (cont.)**

	<b>Federal</b>		<b>American Indian</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
<b>Virginia</b>						
Limestone .....	1	355	---	---	1	355
<b>Washington</b>						
Sand-Gravel .....	---	---	5	139	5	139
<b>Wyoming</b>						
Purge Liquor/Sodium/Trona ..	5	9,303	---	---	5	9,303
Sodium/Trona .....	8	16,203	---	---	8	16,203
Sodium .....	<u>2</u>	<u>2,583</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2,583</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>222,543</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23,889</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>246,432</b>

NOTE: Selected leases may represent communitization or unitization agreements.

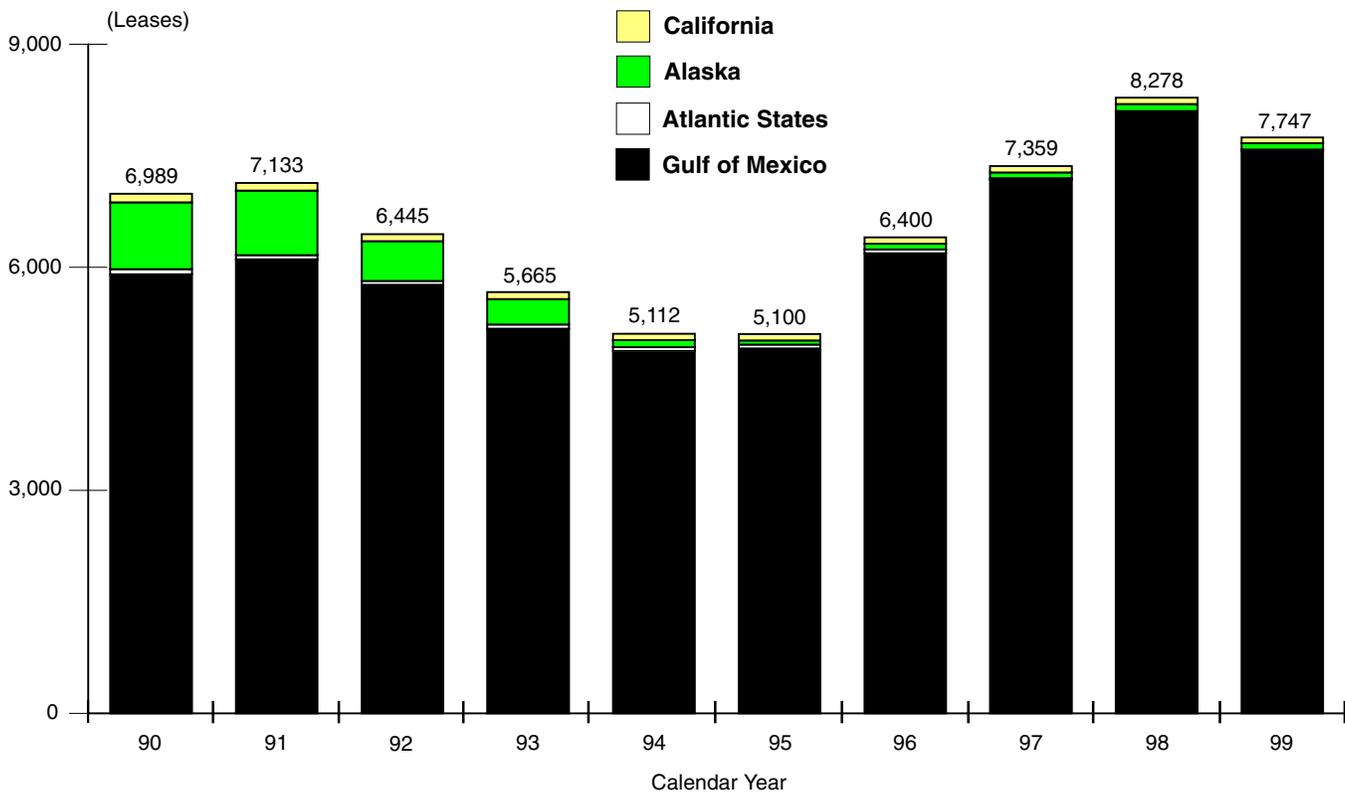
**Table 42. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1990-99**

	<b>Federal</b>		<b>American Indian</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1990 .....	175	338,547	47	12,265	222	350,812
1991 .....	181	348,967	50	16,370	231	365,337
1992 .....	198	358,184	58	18,001	256	376,185
1993 .....	202	363,291	59	21,570	261	384,861
1994 .....	149	232,055	53	17,685	202	249,740
1995 .....	148	232,799	52	19,008	200	251,807
1996 .....	143	231,620	45	17,516	188	249,136
1997 .....	141	225,920	38	14,957	179	240,877
1998 .....	142	222,119	31	27,470	173	249,589
1999 .....	147	222,543	27	23,889	174	246,432

NOTE: Selected leases may represent communitization or unitization agreements.

**Table 43. Summary by area of Federal offshore producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior, as of December 31, 1999**

	Oil and Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alaska . . . . .	84	301,405	---	---	84	301,405
Atlantic States . . . . .	19	108,170	---	---	19	108,170
California . . . . .	79	400,506	---	---	79	400,506
Gulf of Mexico						
Central . . . . .	4,930	25,018,089	6	19,966	4,936	25,038,055
Eastern . . . . .	146	840,960	---	---	146	840,960
Western . . . . .	<u>2,483</u>	<u>13,892,463</u>	---	---	<u>2,483</u>	<u>13,892,463</u>
Subtotal . . . . .	7,559	39,751,512	6	19,966	7,565	39,771,478
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>7,741</b>	<b>40,561,593</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19,966</b>	<b>7,747</b>	<b>40,581,559</b>



**Figure 45. Federal offshore oil, gas, and other mineral leases, 1990-99**

**Table 44. Summary of Federal offshore producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior, as of December 31, 1990-99**

	Oil and Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1990 .....	6,972	35,733,664	17	148,774	6,989	35,882,438
1991 .....	7,121	36,826,386	12	92,865	7,133	36,919,251
1992 .....	6,435	32,959,376	10	81,119	6,445	33,040,495
1993 .....	5,653	28,882,212	12	84,028	5,665	28,966,240
1994 .....	5,105	25,764,899	7	23,247	5,112	25,788,146
1995 .....	5,095	25,997,641	5	18,454	5,100	26,016,095
1996 .....	6,394	32,790,763	6	19,966	6,400	32,810,729
1997 .....	7,353	37,955,278	6	19,966	7,359	37,975,244
1998 .....	8,272	43,163,156	6	19,966	8,278	43,183,122
1999 .....	7,741	40,561,593	6	19,966	7,747	40,581,559

**Table 45. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior on Federal and American Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1999**

	Oil and Gas						Total Oil and Gas	
	Public		Acquired		American Indian		Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	32	8,613	37	19,127	---	---	69	27,740
Alaska	132	861,318	---	---	2	2,720	134	864,038
Arizona	53	94,530	3	4,973	15	69,096	71	168,599
Arkansas	234	209,730	512	323,831	---	---	746	533,561
California	531	206,850	26	4,834	---	---	557	211,684
Colorado	4,257	3,437,399	191	79,624	166	527,201	4,614	4,044,224
Florida	6	409	17	14,772	---	---	23	15,181
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	4	5,654	---	---	---	---	4	5,654
Illinois	---	---	15	6,936	---	---	15	6,936
Indiana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	126	41,160	358	81,441	---	---	484	122,601
Kentucky	---	---	70	40,976	---	---	70	40,976
Louisiana	127	18,997	508	243,963	---	---	635	262,960
Maryland	---	---	4	37,578	---	---	4	37,578
Massachusetts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan	49	49,322	172	71,963	3	60	224	121,345
Minnesota	---	---	1	40	---	---	1	40
Mississippi	38	6,246	1,104	519,615	---	---	1,142	525,861
Missouri	---	---	1	200	---	---	1	200
Montana	3,158	3,034,049	376	288,237	443	107,931	3,977	3,430,217
Nebraska	18	28,789	11	9,557	---	---	29	38,346
Nevada	939	1,262,267	---	---	---	---	939	1,262,267
New Mexico	8,850	5,209,761	36	12,910	453	609,636	9,339	5,832,307
New York	---	---	4	1,011	---	---	4	1,011
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	585	210,867	918	522,871	32	5,920	1,535	739,658
Ohio	1	50	207	42,134	---	---	208	42,184
Oklahoma	734	83,157	425	165,276	1,773	149,289	2,932	397,722
Oregon	12	27,043	6	18,080	---	---	18	45,123
Pennsylvania	---	---	75	24,751	---	---	75	24,751
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	194	143,016	33	29,079	1	160	228	172,255
Tennessee	---	---	20	33,747	---	---	20	33,747
Texas	1	17	534	376,795	9	3,998	544	380,810
Utah	3,335	3,169,781	129	86,247	750	273,014	4,214	3,529,042
Virginia	---	---	33	29,998	---	---	33	29,998
Washington	31	42,785	2	1,349	---	---	33	44,134
West Virginia	---	---	256	148,385	---	---	256	148,385
Wisconsin	---	---	1	40	---	---	1	40
Wyoming	19,358	13,412,692	221	92,995	68	43,661	19,647	13,549,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,805</b>	<b>31,564,502</b>	<b>6,306</b>	<b>3,333,335</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>1,792,686</b>	<b>52,826</b>	<b>36,690,523</b>

**Table 45. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior on Federal and American Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1999 (cont.)**

Public		Other Minerals		American Indian		Total Other Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals		
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
5	9,548	1	40	---	---	6	9,588	75	37,328	Alabama
2	5,148	---	---	---	---	2	5,148	136	869,186	Alaska
1	4	---	---	14	82,004	15	82,008	86	250,607	Arizona
---	---	7	617	---	---	7	617	753	534,178	Arkansas
137	161,630	4	919	5	1,545	146	164,094	703	375,778	California
99	205,625	---	---	1	24	100	205,649	4,714	4,249,873	Colorado
6	963	---	---	---	---	6	963	29	16,144	Florida
---	---	1	218	---	---	1	218	1	218	Georgia
89	40,661	8	684	48	7,287	145	48,632	149	54,286	Idaho
---	---	3	239	---	---	3	239	18	7,175	Illinois
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Indiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	484	122,601	Kansas
5	3,334	---	---	---	---	5	3,334	75	44,310	Kentucky
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	635	262,960	Louisiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	37,578	Maryland
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Massachusetts
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	224	121,345	Michigan
---	---	5	6,107	---	---	5	6,107	6	6,147	Minnesota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,142	525,861	Mississippi
---	---	39	35,222	---	---	39	35,222	40	35,422	Missouri
36	106,415	---	---	18	15,547	54	121,962	4,031	3,552,179	Montana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	38,346	Nebraska
150	217,270	---	---	1	264	151	217,534	1,090	1,479,801	Nevada
147	212,981	---	---	9	45,289	156	258,270	9,495	6,090,577	New Mexico
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	1,011	New York
---	---	1	158	---	---	1	158	1	158	North Carolina
16	23,817	---	---	1	32	17	23,849	1,552	763,507	North Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	208	42,184	Ohio
18	36,625	---	---	9	13,046	27	49,671	2,959	447,393	Oklahoma
64	63,073	---	---	1	10	65	63,083	83	108,206	Oregon
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	24,751	Pennsylvania
---	---	1	1,109	---	---	1	1,109	1	1,109	South Carolina
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	228	172,255	South Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	33,747	Tennessee
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	544	380,810	Texas
213	367,133	23	7,396	2	240	238	374,769	4,452	3,903,811	Utah
---	---	1	355	---	---	1	355	34	30,353	Virginia
2	521	---	---	12	2,215	14	2,736	47	46,870	Washington
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	256	148,385	West Virginia
---	---	2	919	---	---	2	919	3	959	Wisconsin
175	404,684	2	560	---	---	177	405,244	19,824	13,954,592	Wyoming
<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,859,432</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>54,543</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>167,503</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>2,081,478</b>	<b>54,210</b>	<b>38,772,001</b>	<b>Total</b>

NOTE: Beginning in 1994, all Federal onshore coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications are listed under public lands. Records from automated systems used to produce tables 45 and 46 in this report no longer distinguish Federal onshore coal activity between public and acquired lands. Most Federal onshore coal mining is conducted on public lands. American Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications will continue to be listed under American Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and American Indian land category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

**Table 46. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior on Federal and American Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1990-99**

	Public		Oil and Gas				Total Oil and Gas Onshore	
			Acquired		American Indian			
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1990 . . .	70,171	57,750,686	9,016	5,899,476	7,159	2,833,786	86,346	66,483,948
1991 . . .	70,910	54,016,432	8,793	5,272,419	7,125	2,666,711	86,828	61,955,562
1992 . . .	62,305	46,988,872	8,857	4,920,324	7,088	2,283,097	78,250	54,192,293
1993 . . .	50,820	37,662,273	7,730	4,195,106	7,301	2,277,079	65,851	44,134,458
1994 . . .	48,102	35,762,415	6,995	3,716,707	7,443	2,384,998	62,540	41,864,120
1995 . . .	45,474	33,160,024	6,462	3,472,604	7,611	2,434,559	59,547	39,067,187
1996 . . .	42,624	30,524,913	6,031	3,158,371	3,802	1,747,487	52,457	35,430,771
1997 . . .	42,031	30,331,827	6,098	3,189,869	3,789	1,743,591	51,918	35,265,287
1998 . . .	43,386	31,335,233	6,424	3,433,288	3,747	1,754,152	53,557	36,522,673
1999 . . .	42,805	31,564,502	6,306	3,333,335	3,715	1,792,686	52,826	36,690,523

**Table 46. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior on Federal and American Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1990-99 (cont.)**

Public		Other Minerals		American Indian		Total Other Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals		
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
1,673	2,489,233	177	165,462	280	468,590	2,130	3,123,285	88,476	69,607,233	... 1990
1,562	2,302,414	179	158,322	233	390,915	1,974	2,851,651	88,802	64,807,213	... 1991
1,582	2,359,136	196	200,643	228	388,759	2,006	2,948,538	80,256	57,140,831	... 1992
1,524	2,184,990	168	175,989	206	230,949	1,898	2,591,928	67,749	46,726,386	... 1993
1,428	2,059,618	135	115,239	123	178,884	1,686	2,353,741	64,226	44,217,861	... 1994
1,377	2,166,651	137	100,976	145	181,664	1,659	2,449,291	61,206	41,516,478	... 1995
1,300	2,107,400	124	93,593	150	180,469	1,574	2,381,462	54,031	37,812,233	... 1996
1,218	1,977,004	93	66,846	214	393,107	1,525	2,436,957	53,443	37,702,244	... 1997
1,197	1,945,837	89	63,146	215	387,153	1,501	2,396,136	55,058	38,918,809	... 1998
1,165	1,859,432	98	54,543	121	167,503	1,384	2,081,478	54,210	38,772,001	... 1999

NOTE: Beginning in 1994, all Federal onshore coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications are listed under public lands. Records from automated systems used to produce tables 45 and 46 in this report no longer distinguish Federal onshore coal activity between public and acquired lands. Most Federal onshore coal mining is conducted on public lands. American Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications will continue to be listed under American Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and American Indian land category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

**Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms**


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<b><u>Oil, Gas, and Sulfur Leases on Federal Offshore Lands</u></b>	
<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	Flat rates of 12 1/2% or 16 2/3% in amount or value of production. Variable rates of 16 2/3% or more in amount or value of production, depending on lease sale. Net profit share rates as specified in lease sale. See Title 30 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 260 - Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent \$3 to \$5 per acre. Minimum royalty \$3 to \$5 per acre after discovery. Rent \$10 per acre for drainage sales. Minimum royalty \$10 per acre for drainage sales.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	5 to 10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities. 8 and 10 years in depths of 400 meters or more.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	2,500 to 5,760 acres, or equivalent hectares, unless a larger area is needed for a production unit.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Lease: \$50,000. Area: depending on development, up to \$3,000,000.
<b><u>Oil and Gas Leases on Federal Onshore Lands: Competitive Leases</u></b>	
<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	Leases issued from 5-3-45 to 12-22-87: oil 12 1/2% to 25% and gas 12 1/2% or 16 2/3% in amount or value of production, depending on production per well per day for the calendar month. Leases issued after 12-22-87: flat rate of 12 1/2% in amount or value of production. See 43 CFR 3103.3 - Royalties, and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$0.25 to \$1 per acre. Leases issued 9-2-60 through 12-22-87: \$2 per acre. Bonus paid at issuance. Leases issued after 12-22-87: \$1.50 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years if extended. See 43 CFR 3103.2 - Rentals, and BLM Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	Through 12-22-87: 640 acres or less. After 12-22-87: maximum 2,560 acres for lower 49 States and maximum 5,760 acres in Alaska.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.

**Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)****Oil and Gas Leases on Federal Onshore Lands: Noncompetitive Leases**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	12 1/2% in amount or value of production. See 43 CFR 3103.3 - Royalties, and BLM Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$0.25 to \$1 per acre. Leases issued 9-2-60 through 2-1-77: \$0.50 per acre. Leases issued 2-1-77 through 12-22-87: \$1 to \$2 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years. Leases issued after 12-22-87: \$1.50 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years. See 43 CFR 3103.2 - Rentals, and BLM Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	10,240 acres maximum within 6-mile square, or 640 acres minimum.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.

**Oil and Gas Leases on Federal Onshore Lands: National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Leases  
Subject to Appropriation Act of 1981**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	Not set by law—now 16 2/3%.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent \$3 per acre.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	10 years or less.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	Up to 60,000 acres.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Corporate surety: \$100,000 per lease, or \$300,000 National Petroleum Reserve-wide.

**Oil and Gas Leases on American Indian Lands**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	Varies. Generally, new leases provide for 16 2/3% or more in amount or value of production. Leases before 1982 are generally 12 1/2% or 16 2/3% in amount or value of production.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent varies from \$1.25 to \$30 per acre.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	Primary term is 5 years or less.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	Under the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982, varies for the entire reservation from a fraction of an acre to over 200,000 acres.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Lease: \$500 to \$2,000 depending on acreage. State: \$75,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.

**Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)****Coal Leases on Federal Lands: Leases Issued Through August 4, 1976**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	\$0.15 per ton underground and \$0.175 per ton surface mines.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent \$1 per acre credited against royalty payments for the lease year. Minimum royalty: per lease terms.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	Indefinite period with 20-year readjustments.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	Not more than 46,080 acres in one state and not more than 100,000 acres in the United States for one or more leases.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Nonproducing leases: \$5,000 or amount equal to annual rent rounded to \$1,000, whichever is greater. Producing leases: 3 months' production royalty, plus 2 years' rent obligation.

**Coal Leases on Federal Lands: Leases Issued or Readjusted After August 4, 1976**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	Readjusted and new leases: 8% of value of production for underground mines and 12 1/2% of value of production for surface mines.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent \$3 per acre not credited against royalty payments. Lease filing fee: \$250. Transfer fee: \$50.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	20 years; continued if producing in commercial quantities, subject to readjustment every 10 years.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	No more than 46,080 acres in one state and no more than 100,000 total acres in the United States.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Nonproducing leases: \$5,000 or amount equal to annual rent rounded to \$1,000, whichever is greater. Producing leases: 3 months' production royalty, plus 2 years' rent obligation.

**Coal Leases on American Indian Lands**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	Varies according to lease terms and amendments.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent varies. Average rent \$2 per acre. Advance royalty varies.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	Varies by lease terms.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	Varies.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Lease: \$500 to \$2,000 depending on acreage. State: \$75,000 depending on acreage. Nationwide: \$75,000 or determined by the Secretary.

**Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)****Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Asphalt Leases**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	Per lease terms, but not less than \$0.25 per ton.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent: year 1, \$0.25 per acre; years 2-5, \$0.50 per acre; beginning year 6, \$1 per acre, credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Not less than \$5,000.

**Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Geothermal Leases**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	10% to 15% of value of geothermal fluids and not more than 5% of value of any by-product, including commercially demineralized water, unless otherwise provided in Section 1 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent \$1 per acre; \$2 per acre in known geothermal resources area. Minimum royalty \$2 per acre.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres unless for nonelectric uses.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$50,000. Nationwide: \$150,000; \$5,000 minimum for protection of surface owner.

**Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Gilsonite Leases**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	12 1/2% of value of production.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent \$0.50 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	20 years, subject to readjustment every 20 years.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	Per lease terms.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Not less than \$5,000.

**Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)****Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Lead, Zinc, Copper, and Other Hardrock Mineral Leases**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	5% of value of production (concentrate).
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent \$1 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Not less than \$5,000.

**Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Oil Shale Leases**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	Per lease terms.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent \$0.50 per acre. Minimum royalty per lease terms.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	Per lease terms.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	Per lease terms.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Per lease terms.

**Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Potassium, Sodium, or Phosphate Leases**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	Ranges from 2% to 8% of value of production.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent: year 1, \$0.25 per acre; years 2-5, \$0.50 per acre; beginning year 6, \$1 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty: \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	Indefinite, subject to readjustment every 20 years.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Lease: not less than \$5,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$75,000.

**Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)****Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Sulfur Leases**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	12 1/2% of value of production.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent: \$0.50 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty: \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	640 acres.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Not less than \$5,000.

**Other Mineral Leases on Federal and American Indian Lands: Chat, Garnet, Gypsum, Iron Ore, Limestone, Sand and Gravel, and Other Solid Mineral Leases**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	Varies by commodity and lease terms. Ranges from \$0.50 to \$5 per unit for chat, gypsum, and sand and gravel. Some leases are subject to ad valorem royalty rates.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent varies from \$1 to \$5 per acre. Flat amount of rent or advance royalty due regardless of lease size. Can range from \$2,000 to \$1.2 million annually.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	Varies by lease from 1 year to 20 years.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	1 acre to 40,000 acres.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Lease: as determined. State: \$15,000. Nationwide: \$75,000.

**Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Utah State Leases Conveyed to the U.S.**

<b>Customary Royalty Rate</b>	Varies from 2% to 10% depending upon commodity. Commodities include coal, hardrock (metalliferous), gypsum, gemstone (non-precious), fossils, limestone, and common clay.
<b>Annual Rent and Other Fees</b>	Rent varies from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per acre Minimum royalty: \$5.00 per acre through year 10, then \$3.00 per acre.
<b>Duration of Lease</b>	For leases, primary term is 10 years subject to readjustment per lease terms; State Exploration Agreement with Option to Lease is 5 years.
<b>Size of Lease</b>	Limited to not more than 2,560 acres or 4 sections.
<b>Bonding Requirements</b>	Project bond (lease) not less than \$5,000; Statewide blanket bond minimum \$80,000.

NOTE: Lease terms may be extended or modified for various reasons as authorized by regulation. A \$75 fee is required to file, transfer, or assign an American Indian lease. A comparable fee is required to file, transfer, or assign certain other lease commodities.



# Glossary

**AFS** — Auditing and Financial System. A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service for collecting and disbursing royalties from producing leases and rents from nonproducing leases on Federal and American Indian lands.

**ALEP** — Allowance Limit Exception Processing. An automated program developed by the Minerals Management Service that employs royalty reports submitted by payors to determine compliance with regulatory allowance limits.

**Allowance** — An allowable deduction from value for royalty purposes.

**American Indian allotment** — An allocation of a parcel of public lands or American Indian reservation lands to an American Indian for individual use. Revenue from mineral production from leases on American Indian allotments is paid to the individual American Indian allottee. See **American Indian allottee**.

**American Indian allottee** — Any American Indian who holds title to land or an interest in land subject to Federal restrictions against alienation. See **American Indian allotment**.

**API** — American Petroleum Institute. A trade association representing all segments of the petroleum industry from exploration through marketing. American Petroleum Institute is the largest association in the petroleum industry.

**Barrel/bbl** — A measure of volume for petroleum products. One barrel is equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons or 0.1589 cubic meters. One cubic meter equals 6.293 barrels.

**BIA** — Bureau of Indian Affairs. A Federal agency within the Department of the Interior responsible for facilitating the full development of the human and natural resource potential of American Indian and Alaskan Native people to manage their own affairs under a trust relationship with the Federal Government.

**Bonus** — The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease. The payment is made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

**Bureau of Land Management** — A Federal agency within the Department of the Interior that administers public lands and natural resources. Bureau of Land Management programs provide for the protection, orderly development, and use of public lands and resources under principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

**COE** — U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A major command within the U.S. Department of the Army responsible for planning, designing, building, and operating water resources and other civil works projects in cooperation with Federal agencies, State agencies, and local sponsors. COE further performs real estate services, conducts engineering research and development, furnishes emergency operations support in response to national disasters, and administers an environmental restoration program for the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Competitive leasing** — The Federal Government issues leases on Federal onshore lands where there are known mineral deposits, or where inference of probable mineralization may be derived from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding following publication of the offer of the lands for lease. The lease is issued to the highest bidder at a sale by public auction. The Federal Government offers leases of certain Outer Continental Shelf tracts by competitive sealed bid. The bids are received, announced, and recorded, and the lease is generally issued to the highest bidder. See **Noncompetitive leasing**.

**Cook Inlet Region, Inc.** — One of 12 regional corporations established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971 to manage real property and capital assets paid as compensation for the aboriginal land rights of Alaska Natives. The Cook Inlet Region, Inc., maintains land holdings containing significant proven reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, and other mineral commodities.

**Department** — U.S. Department of the Interior. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for the administration of most of the nationally owned public lands and natural resources. The Department is further responsible for American Indian reservation communities and for individuals who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

**DOE** — U.S. Department of Energy. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for coordinating a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan. DOE is responsible for long-term research and development of energy technology; marketing Federal power; energy conservation; the nuclear weapons program; and a central energy data-collection and analysis program.

**Explanation of payment** — A series of reports produced by the Minerals Management Service, Royalty Management Program, mailed twice each month to Tribes and once each month to States. The reports for individual American Indian mineral owners are produced and distributed twice each month by the Bureau of Indian Affairs with information supplied by the Royalty Management Program. The reports address the source and nature of mineral revenue disbursements.

**Federal land** — All land and interests in land owned by the Federal Government, including Outer Continental Shelf, public domain, acquired, and military lands.

**FERC** — Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. An independent agency created through the Department of Energy Organization Act in 1977. FERC regulates the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce; the transportation of oil by pipeline in interstate commerce; the transmission and wholesale sales of electricity in interstate commerce; the licensing of private, municipal, and State hydroelectric projects; and provides oversight of related environmental matters.

**FOGRMA** — Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, 30 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* Public Law 97-451, enacted to ensure that royalties from oil and gas produced from Federal and American Indian lands and the Outer Continental Shelf are properly collected and accounted for under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

**FY** — Fiscal year. A period of time used for accounting purposes. The Federal Government recognizes a fiscal year that begins October 1 of one year and ends September 30 of the following year.

**Gas plant products** — Natural gas liquids and other products such as carbon dioxide and sulfur recovered from processing raw natural gas. Finished natural gas liquids are processed through a fractionation plant. Gas plant products include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentane, and other finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants. Finished petroleum products include motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, special naphthas,

kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and other miscellaneous products.

**Geothermal resource** — Hot water, steam, by-products, and associated energy extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust. Geothermal resources are used in turbine generators to produce electricity. The resource may also be used to provide process heat for agricultural, industrial, and space heating applications.

**IFB** — Invitation for Bids. A request for prospective bidders to submit sealed bids in accordance with a clear, accurate, and complete requirement which promotes maximum competition.

**IMSC** — Indian Minerals Steering Committee. A senior policy forum of officials from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, and Minerals Management Service established by the Department of the Interior to improve the management of American Indian minerals.

**Indian Committee** — Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee. A committee chartered by the Secretary of the Interior with representatives from the Minerals Management Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, individual American Indian mineral owners, and industry. The committee was established to develop proposals that will maximize royalty revenues from natural gas for Tribes and individual American Indian mineral owners consistent with the Secretary's discretion to establish values. The proposals will also satisfy industry concerns by clarifying and reducing information requirements to compute royalty in an accurate, timely manner.

**IPAA** — Independent Petroleum Association of America. A national trade association representing oil and natural gas exploration and production companies in the United States. The membership ranges from large public companies to small, privately held businesses.

**Lease** — A legal document executed between a landowner, as lessor, and a company or individual, as lessee, that conveys the right to exploit the premises for minerals or other products for a specified period of time over a given area.

**License** — An authority granted by the United States to perform a particular act or series of acts upon public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

**Mcf** — Thousand cubic feet.

**Mineral** — Naturally occurring organic or inorganic substances with characteristics and uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws. Minerals may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

**Mineral permit** — A permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

**MLA** — Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.* An act, with subsequent amendments, that promotes the production of coal, gas, oil, oil shale, phosphate, potassium, and sodium on Federal public domain lands. The act establishes procedures to explore and develop each of these minerals and specifies terms and conditions for issuing permits and leases. Rental and royalty terms are specified for each mineral, and general conditions are established for pipeline right-of-way, lease diligence, royalty disposition, and holding restrictions. The act requires sharing royalty and other lease revenues with the States. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations to implement and enforce the act.

**MMS** — Minerals Management Service. A Federal agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior that administers the Offshore Minerals Management Program and the Royalty Management Program. The Offshore Minerals Management Program is responsible for the Outer Continental Shelf leasing program and for ensuring that exploration and production of the Nation's offshore mineral resources is conducted in a safe manner with concern for the environment. The Royalty Management Program is responsible for the accurate and timely determination, collection, and distribution of royalties from Federal and American Indian lands and bonuses and rents from Federal lands.

**Models** — Four Operational Models. The Royalty Management Program established the following four Operational Models under the reengineering project: Onshore Oil and Gas, Onshore Solid Minerals, Offshore Oil and Gas, and Jicarilla Apache Tribe. The Models were established to complete the design and testing of future business processes; develop an understanding of information technology requirements; determine delegation implications with States and Tribes; and address organizational and cultural issues.

**NHPF** — National Historic Preservation Fund. A fund, currently administered by the National Park Service, designed to expand and accelerate historic preservation plans and activities. NHPF provides revenues for matching

grants-in-aid to States and local governments and funds the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Offshore mineral leasing provides 100 percent of fund revenues.

**Noncompetitive leasing** — Leases issued to qualified applicants for land not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. See **Competitive leasing**.

**NPSL** — Net profit share lease. An Outer Continental Shelf lease that provides for payment to the United States of a percentage share of the net profits for production of oil and gas from the tract. The percentage share may be fixed in the notice of the lease sale or may be a variable of the bid, depending on the bidding system used for the lease sale.

**OCS** — Outer Continental Shelf. All submerged lands seaward and outside the area of lands beneath navigable waters. Lands beneath navigable waters are interpreted as extending from the coastline 3 nautical miles into the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico, excluding the coastal waters off Texas and western Florida. Lands beneath navigable waters are interpreted as extending from the coastline 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico off Texas and western Florida.

**OCSLA** — Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.* An act that establishes procedures for U.S. jurisdiction over Outer Continental Shelf lands and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue exploration permits and mineral leases for oil, gas, sulfur, and other mineral resources on those lands. The Secretary is authorized to implement alternative bidding systems, including net profit share leases, to promote development of marginal oil and gas deposits. Significant amendments were enacted into the original law in 1978 and 1985. See **NPSL**.

**Office of Indian Royalty Assistance** — An office within the Minerals Management Service responsible for providing royalty assistance and conducting an outreach program to ensure Royalty Management Program coordination and communication with Tribes and individual American Indian mineral owners as part of the Secretary of the Interior's trust responsibility to the American Indian community.

**Office of Special Trustee for American Indians** — An office created by the American Indian Trust Management Reform Act of 1994 to address American Indian trust fund accounting and asset management problems. The act requires the Special Trustee to provide oversight of reforms within the Department of the Interior, including development of policies, procedures, and systems.

**OPEC** — Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. A cartel whose current members include: Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

**Operator** — The individual, partnership, firm, or corporation having control or management of operations on a leased area or a portion thereof. The operator may be the lessee, designated agent of the lessee, a holder of rights under an approved operation agreement, or an agent of an operating rights holder.

**OTFM** — Office of Trust Funds Management. An office within the U.S. Department of the Interior responsible for the management and investment of Tribal and American Indian trust funds for the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians. See **Office of Special Trustee for American Indians**.

**PAAS** — Production Accounting and Auditing System. An integrated system of both automated and manual applications operated by the Minerals Management Service to collect production and other operational data and to ensure that royalties are paid on 100 percent of reported production.

**Rent** — Periodic payments made by the holder of a lease during the primary lease term for the right to use the land or resources for purposes established in the lease.

**RIK** — Royalty-in-kind. A program operated under the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953. The Federal Government, as lessor, may take part or all of its oil and gas royalties in kind (a volume of the commodity) as opposed to in value (cash). Under the oil RIK program, the Government sells oil at fair-market value to eligible refiners who do not have access to an adequate supply of crude oil at equitable prices. The Minerals Management Service conducted a gas RIK pilot program in 1995, entering into contracts to sell selected Gulf of Mexico natural gas by competitive bid to gas marketers. Two additional oil and gas pilot programs began in 1998, and a third gas pilot program began in 1999.

**RMP** — Royalty Management Program. See **MMS**.

**Road Map** — Road Map to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The Royalty Management Program initiated a reengineering project to design, develop, and implement new core business processes, with supporting systems, for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The *Road Map*, published in November 1998, provided a 3-year path for implementation of new business

processes, realignment of organizational structure, and development of supporting automated systems to complete the project.

**Royalty** — Payment, in value (money) or in kind (a volume of the commodity), of a stated proportionate interest in production from mineral deposits by the lessees to the lessor. The royalty rate may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease.

**Sales value** — The proceeds received for the sale of a mineral.

**Sales volume** — The volume of mineral production measured at the royalty settlement point determined by the Bureau of Land Management for onshore production and the Minerals Management Service for offshore production.

**SPR** — Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Petroleum stocks maintained by the Department of Energy for use during periods of major supply disruptions.

**Treasury** — U.S. Department of the Treasury. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for the financial resources of the United States. The Treasury is responsible for regulating national banks, determining international economic policy, collecting income taxes and customs duties, reporting Government daily financial transactions, and manufacturing coins and bills for circulation.

**USDA** — U.S. Department of Agriculture. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for improving agricultural production capacity and income through rural development, credit, conservation, and environmental protection programs. The National Forest and National Grassland systems are part of the Department of Agriculture.

**Y2K** — Year 2000. When the year 2000 arrived, some computer programs interpreted the last two digits of the year "00" as the year 1900. Selected mainframe systems software, mainframe hardware, workstation vendor products, workstation hardware, and business applications began to fail as the year 2000 approached. The Royalty Management Program assembled a team to identify and resolve potential concerns with date-related processing in hardware, systems software, and applications on both client/server and mainframe platforms.

# Appendix

## Inch-Pound/Metric Conversion

Measurements in this report use English (inch-pound) units. Federal and industry organizations are moving toward International System Units, often referred to as metric units. This appendix provides factors for converting measurements to inch-pound or metric units. To obtain the metric equivalent, multiply the inch-pound unit by the conversion factor. To obtain the inch-pound equivalent, multiply the metric unit by the conversion factor.

<b>To convert from inch-pound unit</b>	<b>Multiply by</b>	<b>To equal metric unit</b>
acre .....	0.4047 .....	hectare
barrel (42 U.S. gallons) .....	0.1589 .....	cubic meter
barrel (42 U.S. gallons) .....	0.136 .....	metric ton
cubic foot .....	0.0283 .....	cubic meter
gallon .....	3.785 .....	liter
mile .....	1.609 .....	kilometer
ton, long (2,240 U.S. lb.) .....	1.016 .....	metric ton
ton, short (2,000 U.S. lb.) .....	0.9072 .....	metric ton
<b>To convert from metric unit</b>	<b>Multiply by</b>	<b>To equal inch-pound unit</b>
cubic meter .....	6.293 .....	barrel (42 U.S. gallons)
cubic meter .....	35.33 .....	cubic foot
hectare .....	2.471 .....	acre
kilometer .....	0.6215 .....	mile
liter .....	0.2642 .....	gallon
metric ton .....	7.33 .....	barrels (42 U.S. gallons)
metric ton .....	0.9843 .....	long ton (2,240 U.S. lb.)
metric ton .....	1.1023 .....	short ton (2,000 U.S. lb.)



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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



As a bureau of the Department of the Interior, the Minerals Management Service's (MMS) primary responsibilities are to manage the mineral resources located on the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), collect revenue from the Federal OCS and onshore Federal and American Indian lands, and distribute those revenues.

Moreover, in working to meet its responsibilities, the **Offshore Minerals Management Program** administers the OCS competitive leasing program and oversees the safe and environmentally sound exploration and production of our Nation's offshore natural gas, oil and other mineral resources. The MMS **Royalty Management Program** meets its responsibilities by ensuring the efficient, timely and accurate collection and disbursement of revenue from mineral leasing and production due to American Indian tribes and allottees, States and the U.S. Treasury.

The MMS strives to fulfill its responsibilities through the general guiding principles of: (1) being responsive to the public's concerns and interests by maintaining a dialogue with all potentially affected parties and (2) carrying out its programs with an emphasis on working to enhance the quality of life for all Americans by lending MMS assistance and expertise to economic development and environmental protection.